THE COMMON CAUSE, APRIL 9, 1914.

EXHIBITION NUMBER.

For Free Coupons for Special Features, see page 8.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

VOL. VI., No. 261.] THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1914. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

LAW-ABIDING. **NON-PARTY.**

CONTENTS

Notes and Comments
In Parliament
Parliament and Imperial Matters
Mr. Asquith and Three-cornered Contests
The Leader of the Constitutional Suffrage Movement: Mrs. Fawcett, President of the N.U.
A B C of Women's Suffrage
Work-a-day Women: By Mrs. Chew.
Correspondence
Vocational Training: By A. W. Dakers
Studies in Freedom—II. By W. J. Goode
Universal Kinship: By Ella Fuller-Maitland.
Man's Kingdom
Work of the N.U.
N.U. Headquarters
News from the Societies

"Hearts of youth,
High-beating, ardent, quick in hope and truth,
And noble anger, O wherever now
You dedicate your uncorrupted vow
To be an energy of Light, a sword
Of the ever-living Will, amid abhorred
Din of reeking street and populous den
Where under great stars blind lusts of men
War on each other. . . . . .
O scattered, silent, hidden and unknown,
Be lifted up, for you are not alone!"

—LAWRENCE BINYON.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 483).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 483 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 24.)

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS,

Chief Office: **254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.**

Exhibitor at British Silk Exhibition, 1912. Established 50 Years.

We are celebrated for Cleaning:

COURT DRESSES, DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES, CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES, OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS, :: :: AND GLOVES. ::

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING CLEANED AND PRESSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER. HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. WINDOW HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES, AND CRETONNES CLEANED OR DYED.

Special attention is given to mourning orders.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Exclusive Novelties in Sports Coats

Knitted Sports Coats, similar in character to the garment sketched, are now in great demand. Our stock of knitted goods is quite unique, and contains a wonderful variety of exclusive novelties that have been specially designed for us and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Real Knitted Sports Coats (*as sketch*), with roll collar, made from bright finish silk yarn, in black, cream and a variety of best leading shades. Stocked in two sizes, women's and outsize.

Price **39/6**

Catalogue post free.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London, W.

Famous for over a Century
for Taste for Quality for Value

TUDOR BROTHERS

We are noted for Smart and Inexpensive Millinery for all occasions.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR THE SEASON POST FREE ON REQUEST.

No. 13.
A Charming Pedal Tegal Sailor, with wide band and flat bow of ribbon velvet, and small fancy mount at side and front. In black and all useful colors.
Price **8/11**

No. 14.
A Becoming Hat in moire tegal, with mushroom brim rolled at back, trimmed band of plain ribbon, and cockade of tartan ribbon at side. In black and all useful colors.
Price **7/11**

BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

HOLIDAY WATERPROOFS

GUARANTEED QUALITY Anderson LONDON.

33 Gold Medals and Awards.

Lightweight
To Roll Into Small Compass

DON'T SPEND YOUR HOLI
wat
the r
trickling
the windows.
With an "ANDERSON" Coat and Hat you can defy any weather.

COATS, From **21/-**

HATS, From **7/6**

ANDERSON, ANDERSON & ANDERSON, Ltd.,
Makers of the Army and Navy Regulation Waterproofs.
37, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
58-59, CHARING CROSS, S.W. } **LONDON.**

Notes and Comments.

Mr. Asquith in East Fife.

It is a disappointment that after all there will be no contest in E. Fife; but in spite of this, a vigorous Suffrage campaign is being carried on. Miss Crompton reports that she has splendid workers and speakers, but wants still more, and wants funds to make a tremendous splash. Meanwhile, though Mr. Asquith is to have a walk-over, we gather from his Lady-bank speech on April 4th, that he is by no means easy about the situation with regard to elections generally. He finds it "a melancholy thing" that the repeated splitting of "the forces of progress" should result in a loss of seats to the Government. He adds: "It is time that that state of things came to an end." We urge the Prime Minister most strongly not to try to evade the real difficulties of the situation by describing the differences between Liberalism and Labour as "comparatively trivial." They are not so. One of them is the franchise itself—the enfranchisement of women. Will not Mr. Asquith consider whether this is to him a "comparatively trivial" matter? If it is, he may surely yield the point! If it is not, why ignore it? We report his speech, and Mr. Barnes' reply to it, elsewhere.

The Hyde Park Demonstration.

The handbills issued by Mr. Burdett-Coutts to the people living in his constituency of Westminster, to come and "support loyal Ulster," in Hyde Park last Saturday, addressed "men and women" alike, "whether on the register of electors or not." At the demonstration, however, only supporters of Ulster might demonstrate their willingness to "take any means that may be effective" to achieve their end. The W.S.P.U., who, to do them justice, do not go these lengths, were not allowed to demonstrate anything but the remarkable attitude of the Government towards men who are only anxious as to how and where they shall be represented, and women, who are not represented at all. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, author of the impassioned appeal to "all patriotic men and women," is a stout Anti-suffragist, and has voted against every Suffrage Bill that he could. Why, then, does he now appeal to women?

Scottish Local Government.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Secretary for Scotland has promised that the Government measure making residence a qualification for eligibility to Town and County Councils in Scotland will contain a similar provision for Parish Councils. This Bill will have the effect of very much increasing the number of women eligible to stand for election to these local councils. At present, wives, sisters, and daughters, living in houses taken in the name of their male relatives, have no vote, and are, therefore, not entitled to stand for election. The Parish Council in Scotland combines the duties of Parish Council and Board of Guardians in England.

"No Discussion."

We noticed in a recent issue the significant fact that the refusal to discuss Women's Suffrage always came from the Opposition. In apt illustration of this comes Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Advisory Council," which is to discuss many political questions, but *not Women's Suffrage*. Mrs. Ward herself explains, in the course of a lively correspondence with Mrs. Swanwick in the *Manchester Guardian*, that Anti-suffragists abandoned the National Union of Women Workers because it *would* discuss the dreadful question ("wrangle about it" was, we regret to say, her phrase), and they feel they simply must have some place where they are secure from it. This sounds reasonable enough, if a little comic; but Mrs. Swanwick is right when she points out the real hopelessness of the attempt. You can, as Mrs. Ward pleads, agree to omit one reform and talk about others, but you can hardly talk about any reform and omit the instrument with which it is to be won. Consider a discussion on gardening which should be all about roses and violets, but a heavy *tabu* rested on the dreadful subject of spades! Will those who think spades really necessary for digging be able to contain their impatience when plans are laid on the determined assumption that nothing better than fingers has ever been so much as thought of?

Women's Suffrage and the Free Churches.

The Rev. J. Ivory Cripps, in the course of a brilliant speech at a Suffrage meeting in Swindon last week, told his audience that a special committee had been appointed by the Free Church League and the Baptist Union Council of Great Britain and Ireland, "whose instructions are to examine the Women's Suffrage movement, especially in regard to its spiritual aims, and report as soon as possible to one of the great yearly assemblies of the Baptist Union." This will be rather a blow to the authors of the extraordinary manifesto against "female suffrage," which was issued to Free Church ministers recently, imploring them not to discuss anything so horrid. We admit that female suffrage does sound horrid. Why not call it Women's Suffrage? Perhaps just because it sounds better? After all, we do not ask for votes because we are "female," but because we are human beings.

The Instinct of Self-Preservation.

We are almost inclined to think that some admirer of "Votes and Wages" must be writing to the *Times* about the Bill for admitting women to the practice of the law. Pretending to be very angry indeed, anonymous gentlemen keep waiting to say that their "bread and butter" must be defended. Could there be a better illustration of the Suffrage case? Will anyone (but these angry solicitors) contend that it is really fair to leave legislation about women's professions *wholly* in the hands of those who will have to compete with them for work if the legislation passes? Could anyone see quite straight in such a case? For our part we freely admit to feeling uncertain. We would rather not be made judges in our own case. It would be enough for us to be allowed to put it. But men are judges and defendants both, and will not let women even plead their own case. And this they call "*the instinct of self-preservation.*"

Breaking the Law.

One writer, it is true, bases his objection to the Bill on another ground. He says that women must not be admitted to the practice of the law because women break the law. What women? The most searching inquiry into the past history of Miss Bebb, Miss Costello, Miss Nettlefold, and Miss Ingram, fails to reveal even one crime between the four. Does Mr. John C. Holmes really propose to punish Miss Bebb because Mrs. Pankhurst breaks the law? That is a very curious development of the doctrine of vicarious punishment, and might carry one far. After all, there are seven or eight men in prison now, to one woman. Mr. John C. Holmes is a man. Ought he to be admitted to practice at law?

Scarcity of Nurses.

We are not surprised to learn that there is a serious decrease in the supply of fever nurses. The *Daily News* gives the following figures of their salaries:—

Office.	Present Salary.
Sister	£38 to £44
Staff Nurse ... ... (a)	£30 to £34
(b)	£26 to £30
	£30 to £32
Probationer	£18 to £20
Assistant Nurse (Cl. II.)	£20 to £22

It is amazing that women have been found to do work so hard, so skilled, so responsible, and so dangerous, for such preposterous rates. Of course, the nurse's "keep" is thrown in; but even so, what salaries for such a skilled profession! It is now proposed to make some additions to the scale, for the shortage is getting alarming, and "other occupations are proving more attractive." The census of 1911 shows an increase of 80,922 in the numbers of women engaged in various forms of clerical work over those so engaged in 1901. It is clear that progress in the matter of raising the wages and status of women's work must be by the opening of more and more professions and industries to them.

The Girl-Guide Movement.

The Girl-Guide movement is spreading rapidly, and, like the Boy Scouts, the Guides are international. A number of German girls have been visiting London this week, welcomed and "guided" by their English sisters. There need be no fear of "militarism" in a movement which makes for better understanding between us all, and the Girl-Guide movement is one on which all who work for the advancement of women should look with sympathetic eyes.

In Parliament.

[We make no attempt to give a full account of the week's proceedings in Parliament. Our aim is merely to show what Parliament is doing with regard to questions which we have special reason to think would be more satisfactorily dealt with if women had the vote.]

Thursday, April 2nd.

Disorderly Houses.

A Bill "To amend the Disorderly Houses Act, 1751, and Laws relating to brothels," was presented by Mr. Harris (South Paddington, U.); supported by Sir Harry Samuel and Mr. Lawson. To be read a second time April 16th.

Friday, April 3rd.

Exportation of Horses.

Colonel Hall Walker (S.W. Lancashire, Widnes, U.), in moving the second reading of the Exportation of Horses Bill, described the traffic in worn-out horses for slaughter as a shame to England. Motor traffic, he said, had driven off the streets of our towns something like 50,000 horses, and over 50,000 horses per year were shipped across for various purposes. Not all the horses exported were unfit for work. There was danger that if the traffic continued a number of horses which were still useful and valuable to our small farmers and small holders would be removed from our market. Horse meat was so much appreciated in Belgium among the poorer classes that they would have it, and butchers would go up to £25 for a good horse. The bad horses were made into sausages.

Captain Murray (Kincardineshire, L.) supported the Bill, and to show the cruelty which existed in connection with this trade, quoted from a letter he had received from Miss Cole, who, together with other ladies, had been investigating the question in Antwerp:—

"Every Monday afternoon when our horses leave quarantine stables marked for death (and liable to wait ten days for that one possible haven) they are beyond all protection, and are considered simply as so much living meat. On the railway some are without food or water for forty-eight hours. Some fall and are trampled under foot. On the road they go twenty-eight miles or more, and arrive sweating, limping, and exhausted. One fell in Antwerp and the drover, who kicked it till an eye was smashed and the mouth bleeding, was not punished or even threatened. They suffer hunger and thirst before death and are more often than not cruelly killed. . . . From my own experience in regard to France, the cruelty to horses there, I fear, is at least as bad."

The President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Runciman) defended the inspectors of his staff from any charge of slackness with regard to the regulation of the traffic, and expressed a somewhat half-hearted sympathy with the Bill, which the Government were prepared to support both on second reading and in Grand Committee.

Dr. Chapple (Stirlingshire, L.) pointed out that if the traffic were stopped many horses would suffer more because they would go on working instead of being destroyed.

Other speakers maintained that horses could be slaughtered here and shipped abroad as meat; and Mr. C. Bathurst (Wilton, U.) put in a plea for the enforcing of a more humane system of slaughter not merely in Belgium but in this country. In Holland, he said, there was greater humanitarianism in this respect than there was here.

The feeling of the House was strongly in favour of the Bill, which was read a second time and committed to a Standing Committee.

(As we are obliged to go to press early, owing to the Easter holidays, we cannot give any account of the debate in the House on Tuesday, April 7th, on the Inebriates Bill.)

Parliament and Imperial Matters.

One of the arguments most commonly used by Anti-suffragists against women's enfranchisement is that women are not capable of helping in the administration of the imperial affairs or foreign policy, with which our Parliament is chiefly occupied, and that although the woman's vote has been proved to be so successful both in Australia and New Zealand, it would not stand comparison with this country, owing to the fact that neither Australia nor New Zealand have any imperial or foreign policy to speak of, and that their legislative assemblies are occupied mainly with domestic and social matters. Looking back over the legislation which has received the sanction of both our Houses of Parliament during the last ten or fifteen years, we find it very difficult to remember that any but domestic and local legislation has occupied the time of Parliament.

The average number of working days per annum of our modern Parliament are 140, although during an abnormal year they may be more, as in 1908, when they totalled 171, or less, as in 1882, when they were only 82. But 140 days, divided into three sessions, is about the average.

One day in each session, three days a year, is devoted to the Indian Budget, and that is all the time Parliament spends over our most important possession; as India, although virtually under the authority of the Secretary of State, is really governed from within, and even the all-important step of transferring her Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was only made known to Parliament after it had become an accomplished fact. Two days in each session are spent on the Foreign and Colonial vote—six days per annum, these all-important matters, again, being outside the actual jurisdiction of Parliament. Our Army and Navy Estimates occupy about ten days each session, thirty days a year, and as we are so emphatically told that women are unfitted, both mentally and physically, to deal with these matters, we add these also to the time spent by Parliament on Imperial affairs, with the following result:—

Indian Budget	3 days per annum.
Colonial and Foreign Office Vote	6 days per annum.
Army and Navy Estimates ...	30 days per annum.
Total ...	39 days per annum.

If we then deduct 39 days from 140, we get a net result of 101 days, which are entirely spent on domestic legislation, and whether financial or social, this affects women quite as much as it does men. Our claim to be enfranchised is based upon the fact that we have a right to be consulted upon legislation which affects our lives and homes at every turn, and we ask for power to voice our opinion, not so much for ourselves as for the sake of those who are not so well equipped as we are in the battle of life.

K. Stanley Clarke.

MR. ASQUITH AND THREE-CORNERED CONTESTS.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank on April 4th, said, in the course of his speech:—

"If you study, as my friend and trusty colleague Mr. Gulland here does, the by-elections which have taken place in the course of the last two years and which have resulted in the loss not of a large number but a certain number of seats in the Government majority, you will find, he will correct me if I am wrong, that in every case, perhaps with a single exception, leaving Reading out of account, but in every other case, loss of the seat has been due to a split in the forces of progress. But upon this great issue of Home Rule the by-elections have pronounced by an overwhelming majority in favour of the policy of the Government. The two defeated candidates have competed with one another in their allegiance and in their zeal for their principles. It is indeed a melancholy thing for those whose hearts are bound up in the future prospects of wise democratic legislation to find the democratic army split asunder in the face of the common enemy. Gentlemen, it is time that that state of things came to an end. It is time it came to an end. It would be childish, and worse than childish, with those great issues before it which could only be brought to success by unity, by discipline, by loyal co-operation, if we should allow ourselves, because of comparatively trivial differences on issues many of which are at any rate not vital or urgent, to divide the force which united is irresistible."

MR. BARNES ON LIBERALISM AND LABOUR.

Mr. Barnes, speaking at Wolverhampton on April 5th, said:—

"The objects of Liberalism and Labour instead of being the same, are altogether different. It is true that at the present time there is much in common between them, as the latter want to get Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment out of the way to make room for other reforms. It is not true, however, to say that Liberalism and Labour are in the same boat. Liberals are concerned with questions of political reform, the extension of the franchise, and religious freedom, while Labour men and Socialists are concerned with fundamental alterations in the economic structure of society. The Liberal Party is controlled, bossed, and financed by rich men, and it would be foolish to expect that the Liberal Party would look after poor men's interests in Parliament. The Labour Party would fight Liberal and Tory until they have 200 or 300 members in Parliament."

THE "LABOUR LEADER" ON THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

"It is true, of course, that, so long as we are comparatively weak we cannot make the issues of the day, but if we contentedly and even gratefully accept the issues made by our Liberal and Conservative opponents, we shall never grow to strength. The Labour Party has a programme which is at once distinctive and inspiring. . . . It is the duty of the Labour Party to make its programme a living issue in current politics. Then much of the support which at the present time is theoretical only will become actual and practical."

THE I.L.P. COMES OF AGE.

The final agenda for the Independent Labour Party conference at Bradford at Easter contains a large number of resolutions re-affirming the attitude of the party to Women's Suffrage in various forms. The conference will be the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of the I.L.P.

We regret to hear that Mr. Philip Snowden, who was nominated for the chairmanship, has been obliged to withdraw his name, from reasons of health. Other nominations are Mr. Burgess, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Dubery, and Mr. Wallhead.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The N.L.F. met at Northampton last week. Mr. Joseph Bliss, of North Lonsdale, moved :—

"That this General Committee pledges itself to support the extension of the Parliamentary vote to women and expresses the hope that a measure enfranchising women will be speedily passed into law."

"This grant of votes to women," said Mr. Bliss, "was a matter of elementary justice, as Sir John Simon put it in Manchester last Saturday." Mr. James Travis seconded.

The previous question was moved and seconded, but the Chairman "did not wish to stifle discussion," and therefore did not put it immediately. Mrs. Acland and Lady Cowdray both spoke, urging the passing of the resolution, and deprecating any tendency to burk it on account of militancy. It was finally carried by a majority estimated by the *Manchester Guardian* as "probably rather more than two-thirds of the audience, against rather less than one-third, who were in the state of mind to which the 'previous question' appeals!"

PENALIZING MARRIAGE.

The London County Council has upheld its decision to penalize marriage, and the three women to be appointed as Assistant Medical Officers will be appointed on the old terms, that is, they must resign if they commit the crime of matrimony. Dr. Scott Lidgett said he would withdraw his amendment (to delete this condition) if it was understood that any alteration made by the L.C.C. at a later date should be made retrospective. Mr. B. Smith argued that it was wrong, and against the spirit of the age to place an embargo on marriage. Mr. Gordon said that charwomen had to retire on marriage, and so ought women-doctors. Miss Adler and Miss Wallas urged the need of experienced women, and strongly opposed their dismissal on marriage. Lady St. Helier said married women should not be employed as doctors or teachers, but should stop in their own homes. The amendment was rejected by 72 to 30. Dr. Marie Stopes has a letter in the *Times* of April 6th, calling attention to the intolerable interferences and restrictions to which married women are subjected, and the inevitable effect of such annoyances, either in preventing women from marrying, or in depriving the State of valuable service.

DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST'S GOODS SOLD BY COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Miss Sargent, the distinguished botanist who was President of the Botanical Section at the British Association at the Birmingham Conference, has been sold up for refusing to pay her taxes. A microscope and two three-section Globe-Wernicke bookcases were chosen for the sale. Miss Sargent, addressing the crowd afterwards, said that her interests were not represented in the House of Commons :—

"This was the injustice that she protested against. Mr. Stead called every year for her share of the King's Taxes. It was his business to do so, and he had no choice. But at the next election for that Division of the county she would not be allowed to enter the polling-booth. The money she had paid would be spent by men whom she had had no share in electing. She had no security that her interests would be considered at all. It was a very serious thing to break the law deliberately, and it was not right to do so for a selfish end. In this case, however, the injustice affected every woman householder in the British Isles. They helped to pay the piper and they had no voice in calling the tune. 'And until you are a woman householder yourself, indignant with the present state of things and deeply interested in changing it,' said Miss Sargent, 'you can have no notion how hard it is to make an effective protest.'"

A COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN.

There will shortly be opened at Cheshunt the first residential College for Working Women in the kingdom. Though working men have their Ruskin College and their Fircroft, till now working women have had nothing of the kind. Besides literature and history, and the study of the laws of health and growth in every sphere of life, individual and social, the year's course will include practical instruction in domestic economy, gardening, care of children, and, broadly speaking, all that is needed for the intelligent and sound management of a working-class home.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

AUSTRALIA.

AGE OF CONSENT RAISED TO 18.

Victorian women voters have won a great victory in the passage of the Crimes Act on February 13, in which the age of consent in Victoria is raised from 16 (where it remains in this country) to 18.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

(*Communicated.*)

"We are on the point of being taken over by the Australian Commonwealth (Norfolk Island only), and the permanent Head of the Department of External Affairs spent ten days in the island to learn about the island and to explain to us the advantages of the transfer. In the course of his speech, he said, 'and if any change of franchise is desirable, the franchise would be given to adult men and women.' I could not help thinking of the home struggles. The statement evoked no enthusiasm, because to the audience it seemed as a matter of course. I am told that in New Zealand the feminine vote has been most exercised over the liquor question, and largely goes on the side of prohibition, which is one of their burning political questions.

CANADA.

According to a Reuter telegram, the Liberal Party in Manitoba has pledged itself to grant the vote to women. The Prime Minister, who recently received a deputation of Suffragists, expressed himself, it will be remembered, as opposed to Women's Suffrage. He is a Conservative.

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent to the *Times* reports that "the spread of education among the male section of the population is slowly broadening the views of the Egyptians as to the social position of their womenfolk. . . . The Government has done its best to assist in the matter, and has established a great number of schools where girls can receive elementary and advanced tuition. But the demand for admission far exceeds the available accommodation." To fill the need, there has been founded in Cairo a Woman's Educational Union. Its objects are to promote lectures, run an educational magazine, and generally help to elevate educational ideals.

Two meetings have been held, and, at the last, Mme. el Bassel gave a lecture in Arabic on "The Influence of Women."

FRANCE.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the Court of Cassation has passed judgment refusing women the exercise of political rights and registration on electoral lists, no legal measure having been passed conferring upon them these rights.

SWEDEN.

A large assembly of women from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark will meet in Copenhagen on June 10th and 11th. The draft of a Bill dealing with the "family" law has lately been framed by a Commission of Scandinavian jurists, and it is to consider the proposals of this Bill that the Scandinavian women have been asked to meet. Especial interest centres round the proposals for altering the marriage law and the guardianship of children. In connection with the meeting there will be a public demonstration in support of the claim for women's political rights. A correspondent sends us the following information :—

"The women of Sweden are organising a Woman's Section of the Baltic Exhibition, having many features in common with Woman's Kingdom. This section is a tribute to the memory of Frederika Bremer, the foremost pioneer of the Swedish woman's movement. The women are erecting their own house at the exhibition, a faithful reproduction of Anta Manor, the home of Frederika Bremer.

The interior is to present a display setting forth the progress of woman through the centuries, her activities in the community, in the home and school, in departments of intellectual culture, and in social and philanthropic work, her solicitude for the young, her sympathy for the suffering, her strivings for temperance, morality, and public health. The wages and conditions of women earning their own living will be illustrated in the same manner, and particulars will be given of the numbers of women employed in various occupations."

MASSACHUSETTS.

We learn that the Women's Suffrage amendment which passed the Massachusetts legislature by so large a majority, must be passed again before it goes to a referendum of the electors. This will not be, therefore, till 1915.

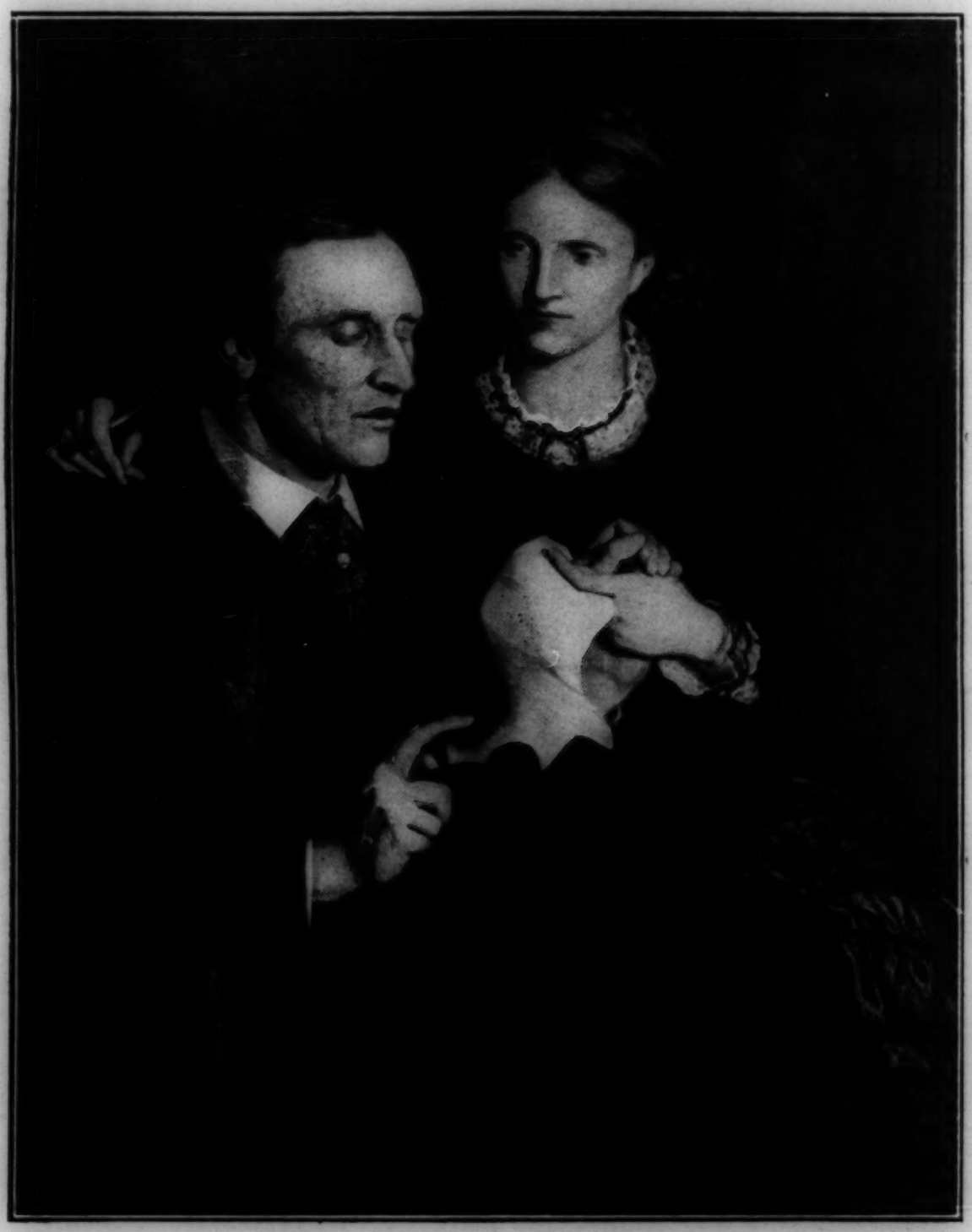
The Leader of the Constitutional Suffrage Movement.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, President of the N.U.W.S.S.

Like most other Englishwomen who have taken a leading part in movements for reform, Mrs. Fawcett was drawn into active public life by a strong sense of duty and responsibility. As a young girl, she was of rather a dreamy and contemplative disposition, with a fondness for study and the peaceful occupations provided by a happy home-life in a large domestic circle. An interested observer of the leading political events at home and abroad, her early sympathies were always on the side of nations and individuals struggling towards freedom and higher ideals of life. At the age of nineteen, she was married to Mr. Henry Fawcett, then newly-elected member for Brighton, and entered the larger world of politics and affairs. An accident in his youth had deprived Mr. Fawcett of his eyesight, and to him Mrs. Fawcett became the main source of his happiness and success in his career. He encouraged her in the great work to which she has devoted so large a part of her life—the promotion of the political enfranchisement of women—and in every other movement for raising the economic and moral position of women. When Mrs. Fawcett was invited to speak on women's enfranchisement at Brighton, well-meaning friends and supporters of Mr. Fawcett urged him not to allow his wife to speak on Women's Suffrage, on the ground that it would injuriously affect his position in the constituency. He listened quietly to all their objections, and then replied: "My wife shall do as she wishes."

Had Mrs. Fawcett consulted her own inclinations, she would have preferred to remain an observer and interested student of affairs. The public platform had no attraction for her, and public speaking was, and has always remained for her, a task requiring a determined effort to carry out. Once, when asked by an interviewer whether she liked speaking, she replied: "No, I do not like it at all. I never like speaking; what I would like to do would be to sit down all day with my books."

To her only child, Philippa, Mrs. Fawcett became the faithful companion and adviser, as she was all through his life to her husband. Mother and daughter were friends in the truest sense of the word; they did everything together, in recreation as well as in work, travelled together, read together, and had friends in common. When Philippa Fawcett grew out of girlhood, her mother taught her to be self-reliant, and imbued her with her



Look here upon this picture—

"THE REAL THING."

(Portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett by Ford Madox Brown. Photo by Mr. Emery Walker.)

own sense of responsibility; when Philippa was old enough to go about London by herself, her mother said to her, "Now, remember—nobody gets run over except foolish people."

Happy in her domestic life, devoted to her home, with a natural shrinking from taking a prominent part in public work, it needed some great moving spiritual force to make Mrs. Fawcett come forward as an advocate for reform upon the public platform; but contact with the realities of life, knowledge of evils which required to be combated, and the realisation of the fact that she, to whom so much had been given (love and devotion of husband and child, the affection of a large circle of friends, together with a certain amount of leisure), must also give much to the service of those whose circumstances render them less capable of fighting for themselves. Once the resolution made, Mrs. Fawcett never swerved from the work she had embarked upon.

Senior Wrangler, for it was in 1870, when Philippa Fawcett was only two years old, that her mother spoke at a meeting held at her house in Cambridge in support of a scheme for the higher education of women, which resulted in the founding of Newnham College. It was as a student of Newnham College that Miss Fawcett had entered for the examination.

In all the work for the uplifting of womanhood, Mrs. Fawcett has never lost sight of the fact that if women are to fulfil their proper duties to the race and to the nation, they must be taught self-reliance, and that they are not to be regarded as helpless objects of compassion and maudlin sentiment, but that every effort should be made to build up in women the feeling of personal responsibility. That Mrs. Fawcett has been able to accomplish so much work in various directions is always a matter of surprise to those who do not know the orderliness and method which reigns in her well ordered home. In spite of the busy life

—and on That!

"THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' IDEA."

(Reproduced by kind permission of the proprietors of *Punch*. "An Ugly Rush"; *Punch*, May 28th, 1870, after division on the "Woman's Vote Bill.")

By the death of Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Fawcett was deprived of that noble companionship which had halved her troubles and doubled her joys. There remained the consolation gained from the knowledge that his kindliness and gentleness, courage in the face of adversity, had won for him the respect and esteem even of those who did not share his political views and ideals. It was once said of Mr. Fawcett by some of his political opponents during an election contest, that he was "the friend of women," using this expression as a term of contempt. Referring to this, Mrs. Fawcett said she felt proud that they should speak of him by such a title, and if she might aspire to the same title, it would be the proudest moment of her life.

Mrs. Fawcett had the deep satisfaction of sharing in the triumph of her daughter in 1890, when she won the highest place in the Mathematical Tripos of that year by coming out above the

she leads, she always has time to visit her friends, and to keep in close personal touch with her fellow workers. She has a very keen sense of humour, and, with all her great powers, has a very modest estimate of her own capacities. Someone once asked her if she had not been often told by some members of her audience, after making a speech, that she had changed the whole course of their lives. "No, never," was the prompt reply.

Mrs. Fawcett does not approve of methods of violence in political propaganda. She believes that such methods are wrong in themselves, and injurious to the Cause. These words express, perhaps, her view of the spirit in which the Cause should be advocated:—

"No good is certain but the steadfast mind,
The undivided will to seek the good
Is that compels the elements and wrings
A human music from the indifferent air."

[*NOTE.—This page is perforated and can therefore be torn out and given away separately.*

A B C OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"MAN MAKES THE EMPIRE; WOMAN MAKES THE HOME."

Anti-suffragists tell us: "Whilst man goes out and battles with the world, woman stops at home, matures and guards the individual life."

In these days, when a third of the adult women of the country are engaged in work for money outside their homes, this is only partially true. Nevertheless, there is enough truth in it to make it worth consideration. It is true that on the whole, men are more occupied with commerce and business, and with the production of wealth,

WOMEN WITH THE CREATION OF HAPPY, HEALTHY CONDITIONS OF LIFE

out of the material which the men provide. It is true that, on the whole, the daily life of men is more concerned with money-getting—that of women, with personally attending to the human needs, the health, the happiness, of those who depend on them for these things.

What is the bearing of this on the question

WHETHER WOMEN SHOULD VOTE OR NOT?

The Anti-suffragist declares that the woman's special work is altogether outside the sphere of political influence. She will be no better wife and mother—may even be the worse—for concerning herself with political matters. Let her do her duty, they say—keep her home beautiful, her children healthy, her husband happy, and leave the rest to men.

WHAT IRONY!

Listen to the Report of the recent Inquiry into the housing conditions in Dublin—

"Houses reported by the sanitary staff of the corporation to be so decayed or so badly constructed as to be on, or fast approaching, the borderline of being unfit for human habitation, are occupied by 37,552 persons; while houses reported by them to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered fit are the abodes of 22,701 people."

Keep your home beautiful, though it is not only

UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

but "incapable of being rendered so!" Keep your children healthy, in these pestilential dens!

No, the fact has to be faced, that under existing conditions, there are hundreds of thousands of women who

HAVE NO CHANCE OF FULFILLING THEIR SPECIAL DUTIES

—no home worth stopping in—no reasonable hope of rearing healthy children.

And the Suffragists say: Is it not perhaps just because the people who care most about the homes, whose lives are spent there—just because they have had no political power that

THE HOMES OF THE NATION HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO GET INTO SUCH A TERRIBLE STATE?

Is it not perhaps just because the people who care most passionately about the children have had no power, that conditions have come to exist which cause the unnecessary suffering and death of thousands of little children every year?

Are the men, then, absolutely indifferent? Of course not! They are trying to face these problems, but

MEN HAVE SO MANY OTHER THINGS TO DO

that it is very difficult to find time for action. It is the voters whom they have to consider first; and the people to whom the houses and the babies matter most, are not voters, so they

HAVE TO WAIT.

Moreover, with the best will of the world,

MEN DO NOT KNOW

so well as women what is the most convenient kind of home for the housewife, and what are the best conditions for babies. No individual man tries to look after the home and the babies if he has a wife to do it for him, and it seems absurd that the men should be

TRYING TO LOOK AFTER THE HOMES AND BABIES OF THE NATION

without the help of the women.

The women don't want to "boss"; they don't want to "manage";

WOMEN JUST WANT TO HELP,

because it is breaking their hearts to see the way the children suffer and die. They want to back up every effort which the men are making to improve things, and to suggest *new ways*. They want to add their strength to the common service of human effort, and their special experience and knowledge to the sum of human wisdom

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE.

Why not?

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Children's Welfare Exhibition at Olympia, April 11th—30th.

(Station, Addison Road; Hammersmith 'buses pass the door.)

This Coupon gives free admittance to:—

(1) THE MOTHERS' REST ROOM.
(2) THE BABIES' PLAY ROOM.
(3) THE KINDERGARTEN.
(4) It also entitles the bearer to have a letter typed free of charge at the MODEL OFFICE.

"WOMAN'S KINGDOM" is in the Gallery of the Exhibition. Do not fail to visit it!

WORK-A-DAY WOMEN.

(Continued.)

One day there was an unwonted stir in the Government contractor's factory, where Mrs. Tanner and the girl worked. It was Friday morning—the day the local weekly paper came out. The machinery was stopped, and all the hands (nearly 500, of whom over 400 were women and girls) were ordered to gather round a temporary platform, which was made out of the raised dais on which the aristocratic tailors were wont to perform their well-paid labour.

The white-haired manager mounted the platform; and on either side of him were the two examiners, who "passed" the work. All three were visibly agitated. The elderly examiner, with a "beery" face and a Cockney accent, who had been imported from the firm's factory at Pimlico, was especially affected, and looked as if he were momentarily in danger of an apoplectic fit. The other examiner, a local young man with fiery hair and stolid face, looked sheepish and uncomfortable, as if he would welcome the earth opening and hiding him from the view of the thousand eyes fixed upon him.

The manager opened out. His voice shook and his legs trembled. They all knew, he said, what base insinuations had been made during the past few weeks in the local paper about the conditions of factory life in that town. Until to-day the insinuations had been so carefully guarded that it had been impossible to say which factory was being held up to public execration, and they all knew that their own factory could not be equalled as a model of what a factory should be; but to their horror, they would see that this morning there were revelations which could point to that factory only, so that it was now time to take action. One of their number (his voice became nearly inaudible) had basely betrayed them. Only one who had intimate knowledge of the inside working of that factory could possibly be the one responsible for that base betrayal. They would see that the writer of those articles objected, amongst other things too numerous to mention, to the payment of 2d. per week for tea. Well, the tea-room would be closed henceforth, and they could get their hot water wherever they liked. Base insinuations had been made that the firm made profit out of their tea-money; and out of the sewing materials which they bought (were compelled to buy) from the firm. Not a penny of profit was made.

The meeting broke up, and there was consternation throughout the factory. Many of the workers came long distances, and it would be dreadful not to be able to warm their dinners and to obtain hot water.

"Who's doing it?" were the questions asked.

"Whoever's doing it didn't mean to have the tea-room spitefully shut up altogether," said the girl beside Mrs. Tanner. "She (the 'Factory Girl' who's supposed to be writing those articles) only asked what they did with all the profit. Because you know, if girls are paying 2d. a week for years for tea which they never get, there's bound to be a profit somewhere. Where does it go to?"

Nobody answered the question, and almost everybody expressed violent disapproval of the meddlesome creature who was complaining in the paper.

"But you're all complaining," said the girl beside Mrs. Tanner once, in answer to a fusillade of remarks which seemed to be levelled specially at her head. "Ever since I came to work here there's been nothing but grumbling."

"Grumbling! Yes," they made answer. "But not aloud! Do we want the sack? What matter if we don't average more than 7s. or 8s. the year round? Half a loaf's better than no bread."

Later that same day the apoplectic examiner came and stood behind Mrs. Tanner and the girl. Like most other people in that factory, he always came to Mrs. Tanner when he needed soothing. There was an air of wide-embracing tolerance and sympathy in the atmosphere surrounding her, which never failed to calm jangled nerves.

"This is a nice business, isn't it?" he said to her. "Here's you and me have worked in this factory for seventeen years, and never nothing like this has happened before. You know" (he looked at the girl as he said this) "if they find out who's doing it they'll tear her limb from limb! I wouldn't be in her shoes for something when they find out!"

* * * * * *

Another week passed. Another Friday came, bringing in the weekly paper a specially written description of the meeting which had taken place in the factory on the previous Friday. Obviously only one who had been there could have written it.

There was an oppressive air of gathering storm during the morning. On resumption of work after the noonday break the storm broke. There was another meeting, and this time it was the dread employer himself, who lived in luxury in London, who only showed up at the annual entertainment and ball.

He was a young-looking middle-aged man, with an eye-glass. He looked as though he had a bath and four good meals a day, and his clothes were the latest in male London fashions. Beside him stood the manager, not now trembling, being fortified in the sense of being substantially backed by his superior.

The employer began. He made fun of the revelations which had been made in the local paper. It was the "gooseberry" season, and they had to fill up with something. Evidently there was a hard-up lawyer in the town, who had been supplied with information by, he was sorry to say, one of themselves. Of course, he called himself "A Factory Girl"—he paused for the laugh, which was dutifully forthcoming—but all he could say was that if a factory girl really had written them, she had missed her vocation—she was destined to make a mark in the literary world! (Another laugh.) Now, they all knew it was nonsense that she had been saying at such length. Where was there a better factory than this? It was modern, it was well-lighted, the sanitary arrangements were perfect, Mr. —— was, he was sure, a most considerate manager—(cheers)—and as for himself, well, he tried to do his duty as an employer. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) What more, really, could they want? The discontented writer of the articles had complained of the poor wages, as if he could help that. He could assure them that they ought to be thankful that they got any work at all. (Cheers.) If they knew what a struggle he had to obtain orders, having to compete with so many other grasping employers, and how he had to cut down his prices, because the Government *would* take the lowest contract—so what could he do? They ought really to be sorry for him, and to recognise that he could not avoid cutting down the prices paid for their work, when he was harried so by the Government. (Loud cheers.) Ah! he saw they sympathised with him. Now he was going to dismiss the whole business with one question: "Was anybody dissatisfied with the present state of things?"

From somewhere about the middle of the crowd of girls and women came the answer: "Yes, I am dissatisfied."

Like a bombshell it fell. The girls and women were appalled. The men looked miserable. There was breathless silence for the space of a minute. Then the employer and the manager glanced at each other with an understanding smile. The latter stepped down from the impromptu platform and made his way to the middle of the crowd, whence the voice had come.

A pair of frightened eyes watched him, and met his gaze as he approached.

"Come up to the platform," he invited.

"No!"

"Come up," he commanded. "Mr. —— wishes to speak to you." He took hold of the girl's arm and piloted her to a place just below the platform. He mounted to his place beside the employer. The latter made a place between himself and the manager.

"Step up," said he to the girl. "Come and tell us all about it. State your case to the audience. You are not afraid of writing it (with a sneer), now state it verbally."

Even yet, across a bridge of years which have developed the gift of speech sufficiently to make the girl who stood there wish that opportunity could be repeated now, even yet the woman of to-day suffers a pang of pity for the plight of the girl of that day.

"No," she said, obstinately, "I shall not come up there, and I can't speak." Her knees shook and her voice trembled. The eyes of her tormentors gleamed.

"Very well," said the employer. "Stand there then. But some information from you I must and will have. So it's you who've been letting off literary fireworks, is it?" (with a sneer).

There was no answer.

"Have you written those diabolical statements in the paper about this factory?"

"Yes."

"I want to get to the bottom of this. Who has helped you?"

"Nobody."

"'Tsh, 'tsh. Speak the truth."

She looked up at him. "I did speak the truth."

"So you're not going to give away the person who helped you?"

"There's nobody to give away. I wrote about the factory just as it is."

"So you don't like things here?"

"No."

"Well, why don't you leave then?"

"Because I have to earn my living."

"Oh, so you do admit that you get something out of my factory? But you've been complaining in the paper that it's not a living."

"It isn't."

"But you're a slow worker, aren't you?"

The girl shook her head. "I earned more than most of the girls earn," she answered.

"But some of them get in the teens of shillings, and even more."

"A few," she admitted. "But I showed how that was in the paper."

"Well, you can all get that if you want to, can't you?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"There are not enough special jobs to go round. And—we're not all favourites."

"Oh! But you all could be, if you were clever enough, couldn't you?"

Her face was already flushed. The red deepened. "No."

"Well, I've already explained that I can't pay better prices for the work or I shouldn't get any contracts at all, and where would you all be then?" (A mumur of applause from the listening crowd of girls).

"The Government should be made to pay more, then," said the girl.

"Oh, rubbish. You don't understand. But may I ask why you kept such a faithful record of your earnings during the few years you've been honoring me by working for me? You did keep a record, did you? Or is that lively imagination of yours responsible for your statement?" (A laugh.)

"I have the records ever since the first week I came."

"Well, I had no idea I was harbouring a serpent who was going to turn and rend me." (Another laugh.) "But your wages were not everything were they?" (Another glance at the crowd; another

pause for the responsive laugh.) "You didn't like paying for your silk and thread and stuff, did you?"

"No. I didn't like paying more for them in the factory than the shops charge."

"No. So you astutely came to the conclusion that we made profit out of selling them, didn't you? Clever person! (Another laugh.)

"You do make profit, don't you?" asked the girl.

"Yes, we do," (the manager had denied it the week before). "And I'll tell you what we do with it. You remember, don't you (turning to the crowd) what a nice party we have every Christmas?"

Across the minds of his hearers came memories of the annual tea-party, concert and ball. These were the only previous occasions on which they had had the opportunities of meeting their employer. The Mayor and other town dignitaries were invited and speeches were made pointing out the extreme goodness of the employer in giving this annual treat to his workpeople, and the local paper gave up columns of its space to his eulogy. Yes, they remembered. "Well, the party was partly paid for by the profit made out of materials and tea-money. You remember the forty-eight sets of china and sugar basins which are used at the annual party?"

Yes, they remembered.

"Well, those have been bought out of the tea-money. Do you see?"

They saw.

"So the base insinuations made by my friend just below, are unfounded. You see?" (Cheers.)

"Now," said he to the girl, "confess you've been raising a storm in a tea-cup?"

"It was all true," was her dogged answer.

"What, all those yards and yards of complaints that you made?" (A laugh).

"I only told the truth."

"I rather think you're a dreamer, aren't you?" (Another laugh.)

"I was very careful not to say anything but the truth."

"I suppose you couldn't say anything else?" (with a sneer which made the girl's lips tremble).

"Come now, confess that you've been letting your fancy run away with you, and we'll all forget about it. You shall not suffer, if you say it is not true."

"I can't. It is true."

"Well, if it is, what are you going to gain by telling? Don't you think it was pretty mean of you to tell the public all about my factory? Why didn't you come to me first, as if I were a father. Eh, now?"

"I didn't feel like that."

"Afraid of what I should say? Well, aren't you afraid now?"

"You say you can't help it. I thought the public ought to know how the girls work and what they get. I thought they might perhaps help us if they knew."

"You didn't think about me at all?"

"No."

"Well, I must say I like your sense of gratitude. Do you suppose you would have been allowed to work in this factory if I had known what sort you were?"

"I only told the truth."

"Oh, rubbish! Well, you'll hear more about this. I'm sure," turning to the girls, women and men who were listening, "that I speak for all of you when I say that we are all very sorry for what this misguided girl has done. If she was dissatisfied she had a remedy—she could have left. Now you may go, and I hope to hear no more of this disagreeable business."

The dialogue had lasted over an hour. So soon as the employer, accompanied by the manager, had driven away, the stricken girl beside Mrs. Tanner was nearly smothered by girls and women, who came to tell her that they loved her for not having "caved in," and that every word she had said in the paper and out of it, was true.

* * * * * *

"These girls need a trade union," said the local branch of the Independent Labour Party. "Let's help them to form one."

It was done. The dissatisfied girl who had been airing her grievances in the paper was the first to join, and others followed suit.

But the employer had a spy watching the proceedings. Some of the girls suspected this, and quailed.

Mrs. Tanner was as kind as ever to the girl beside her, but looked at her now with pitying apprehension. The "beery" examiner sought many opportunities of discoursing to Mrs. Tanner but always when the girl was in another part of the factory. Mrs. Tanner did not repeat the conversations, but her helpful kindness to her young companion was increased. The girl awaited her sentence.

Then with a shock she heard that others were to share her punishment.

"Oh, why did I ever come back after that day?" she asked herself.

Rapidly she thought, and quickly she came to a decision. "It is I whom they want to be rid of, only they are afraid of public opinion if they dismiss only me. So they are sacking others as well to make it look plausible." She went to the manager.

"I want to leave," she told him.

"Oh, do you?" said he. "Well, I've no objection. As a matter of fact, I was expecting an order for your dismissal to-morrow morning."

She did not ask why.

But when a dozen other girls were dismissed next day, they did ask, and were told "slackness of work."

In view of the fact that a four months' order was just to hand, and that most of the girls had worked years in the factory and were expert hands, this reason was accepted "with a grain of salt."

It was notorious—and significant—that all the girls who had been dismissed had joined the trade union.

"But this won't do at all," said the trade union officials.

"Certainly not," answered the public opinion of the town, which had been deeply stirred by the story told by the girl.

A packed public meeting was held, at which the unhappy and frightened story-teller made her first public appearance. The townspeople were emphatic in their disapproval of the treatment of their townswomen, and cordially execrated the firm for which the latter had worked.

The papers were full of it; and the story told by the girl had been mild and conciliatory compared with the public pillory on which that particular employer was now placed.

He capitulated.

The dozen girls were requested to resume their employment.

The materials bought by the girls from the firm (on pain of suspension if found out in procuring them elsewhere) were much reduced in price. Reels of silk which had been 3d. were reduced to 2d.; skeins of thread which had been 1½d. were reduced to 1d.; and other things *pro ratio*. The tea-room was re-opened, and nobody was obliged to pay a fine for not drinking tea which was undrinkable. The demoralising system of favouritism was overhauled.

The tea-party, concert, and ball has never been held from that day to this; and the public of that town are deprived of the opportunity of reading of the generosity of that particular employer to his workpeople.

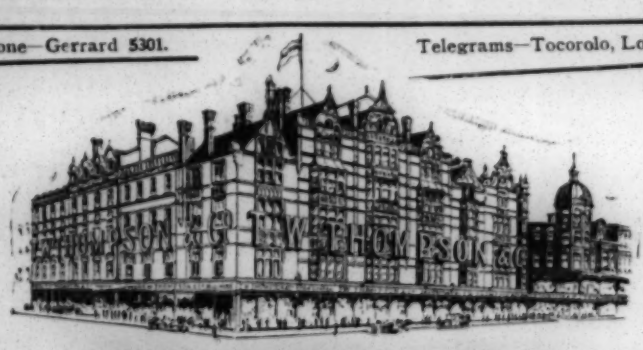
I do not know what happened to the 48 sets of china and sugar basins. The wages paid are unfortunately much the same. The "red devils" (soldiers' coats) still make the girls' eyes ache with their blinding crudeness, the white is rapidly stitched in the red silk which must on no account show through the thin serge; and 2d. an hour is still the princely rate of remuneration. Women more and more take the work out of the men's hands for a third the rate of pay, till in self-defence the men's union had to take them in, and now blames them as heartily for not coming in sufficiently rapidly as it once heartily refused to have them in at all.

The girl who rounded on that particular employer was left out when the invitations came to her fellow-workers to resume their employment; she bears him no grudge. If the truth be told, in her secret heart she always sympathised with him a little in being held up to execration in a world where his confrères are no better (and some worse) than he.

But how shall the women who need the weapon of the vote get it, unless their need for it is made known?

Ada Nield Chew.

'Phone—Gerrard 5301. Telegrams—Tocorolo, London



THOMPSONS

Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

GENERAL DRAPERS

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

50 DEPARTMENTS UNDER ONE ROOF.

Suggestions for Period furnishing, or in the Modern style, Free of Charge

SUGGESTIONS AND ESTIMATES FREE

See

Our Stands Numbers 5 & 6 in the Gallery.
Daily Demonstrations of
O'CEDAR MOP
DAISY VACUUM CLEANER
and many other useful Labour-Saving devices.

Staff of specially trained workmen for Repairs, Polishing and Upholstering, etc.

T. W. THOMPSON & CO. Ltd.,
Tottenham Court Road London, W.

Near Maples

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are urged to write briefly, as we receive each week a greater number of letters than we can possibly print. They are also warned to write on one side of a page only. Letters with writing on both sides must in future be consigned to the waste-paper basket.]

THE POSITION OF WIDOWS UNDER THE POOR LAW.

Madam,—I have read Miss Eleanor Rathbone's two articles with the interest which anything coming from her pen cannot fail to command. But I have been exceedingly surprised to find that the state of things described as the ordinary custom of the Poor Law is entirely at variance with what I find taking place in the largest of the London Unions.

For the administration of the Out-Relief, the Board to which I belong divides every week into five committees, before whom the twelve Relieving Officers bring their cases, the applicants appearing when possible. My seven years' experience is that special consideration is given to widows who, as far as money goes, are often as well—if not better—off than when their husbands were alive, as the weekly subsidy goes on without check from sickness, unemployment, or a strike. The amount given may be 5s. or 25s., but it is absolutely certain.

If one of the children falls sick, it can receive treatment in the Infirmary, or in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. For minor ailments the Parish doctor attends free of charge.

Relief in kind is only given when special circumstances render it desirable. The children attend the elementary schools, and if it is found that any boy or girl is best provided for by being placed in a Poor Law residential school, it is only distinguishable from other children by being better fed, better clad, and perfectly clean.

When Miss Rathbone writes of widows being "scolded and patronised by officials who have been brought up in the tradition that every applicant is a probable impostor," she little knows the conscientious care with which most R. O.'s bring up all the facts of the case and submit them to the committees. That hectoring, blustering, pettifogging persons may be found at times among Guardians, I do not deny—but that is another story.

Miss Rathbone complains that "no serious effort is made to ascertain that the earnings of the widow, or the other sources of income, are sufficient to make up a sum large enough to live on." Had she ever served as a Guardian, or even seen the ten or a dozen columns of the Relief books and of the Case Papers, she would not have made such a statement.

Again, when there is drink, dirt, or immorality, Guardians take the children into the schools, if the mother consents, and so save them to the State. In my Union, whenever a widow can be trusted to make good use of Out-Relief in cash, she receives it liberally.

It is contended that widows ought not to be under the Poor Law at all. But no authority could give public money without stringent inquiry, and public assistance is as much charity, whether given by a Council or a Board of Guardians, and no authority, other than the Poor Law, has the necessary machinery, or the experience.

The most urgent reform I know of in the Administration of Out-Relief is the appointment of many more women Relieving Officers to look after widows and children.

In London—and I should have thought in Liverpool—the spirit of prevention is permeating the Poor Law and its administration. Instead of the lot of persons in receipt of relief being made less desirable than that of outside workers, it is often, especially in the case of widows and children, one of greater comfort and security for the present, and of better hope for the future.

Emily Hill, Poor Law Guardian, Wandsworth Union.

TEACHERS AND POLITICS.

Madam,—The National Union of Teachers is shortly to hold its annual Conference, at Lowestoft, and the question of women's suffrage will probably arise. Hitherto, it has not been discussed—on the plea that politics must be kept out of the Union. Now, *politics cannot be kept out of the Union.*

The Government, through the Board of Education, controls the destinies of teachers:—

"It issues codes, regulates the size of classes, appoints inspectors (who are almost invariably men). It grants or refuses certificates, it fixes the age at which teachers retire and the pensions they are to receive. It is concerned indirectly at least with school clinics, school baths, school meals, and the subjects that are to be taught in schools."

Further, the Union has, in practice, recognised the necessity to the Union of representation in Parliament. It earmarks £6,000 a year of its funds for Parliamentary purposes. (There are in the Union about 13 women to every 9 men, so most of this money comes from women.) It has sent two Members of Parliament to voice the needs of teachers. It appoints Parliamentary secretaries all over the country, all of whom have to be voters. No women are eligible.

The Union spent money on fighting a case which won the right of men teachers to read lessons in churches, a right taken away by the Education Act of 1870. The Union spent money on a lawsuit by which head-masters living in school-houses won the right to vote. This means that *money of the Union has been spent in getting votes for men.* The absurdity of contending that it *may not speak of votes for women*, is almost too obvious to need emphasis.

If votes for men are an advantage to men teachers, it is evident that votes for women must be of advantage to women teachers. If votes are (as is conceded in practice) of advantage to the teaching profession, votes for women must considerably increase the power of the profession, since the majority of teachers are women. The National Union of Teachers, which is so chary of expressing sympathy with an agitation so likely to be advantageous to the majority of its members, nevertheless expressed its official sympathy with the Railwaymen's agitation of 1907.

S. F. Waring.

"OFF THE STRENGTH."

Madam,—I wonder if all the members of the N.U. know the misery that this expression stands for. No ordinary employers of labour on a large scale could carry on their business to-day on the principle that they required the services of men, and men only, if they provided for the maintenance of their workers themselves. It was no concern of theirs if those workers were foolish enough to marry, and their children starved, and their wives were driven on the streets; yet that is the attitude that this rich country takes towards its soldiers. Four or five out of every hundred are given leave to marry, and provision is made for their wives, who are put on the strength of the regiment. The other soldiers are given food, clothes, lodging, and pocket money. Should a soldier marry, he may divide his food with his wife and family, and pay her what he can afford of his pocket money. It was recently stated in the House of Commons that it was possible to pick out the men in a regiment who were married "off the strength," by their underfed appearance. As children come, matters get worse. That many a young father is anxious to be able to work for the support of his family is shown by the fact that in a certain Command it became so common for married soldiers, when once they saw an unattended bicycle, to walk off with it and hide it, in hopes they would be prosecuted and dismissed the service, that the action has now been made a misdemeanour, and the men remain to fulfil their term of service.

The terrible stress comes when a regiment moves, and the women are left behind, handicapped with a family, and almost penniless—waiting for the next regiment to come.

Officers do not hesitate to advise their men not to marry the mothers of their children, because, as husbands, they are powerless to help, and the women can fend for themselves better without a marriage tie. The Army regulations may ignore women, but every garrison through the length and breadth of the country, has its terrible fringe of underfed soldiers' children, soldiers' women selling themselves for bread, and men being schooled to set aside all the responsibilities of manhood, unable to provide for the children they bring into the world, taking their toll of womanhood, and leaving the women to pay. If these things are in the interests of the Army, are they in the interests of the Nation?

Hampshire.

STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Madam,—I should feel very grateful if you would allow me just a little space to say what the Germans would call "a pair of words," in reply to the very interesting letter on this subject of such vital importance, by Eleanor Farrington, in a recent issue. I feel like a "giant refreshed with wine" when I find one of my colleagues in the honoured profession of nursing, identifying herself with the great Cause of Women's Political Enfranchisement, and basing her arguments for professional enfranchisement upon that fundamental.

It must be obvious to all who keep their minds open and hospitable to progressive ideas, that an Act for the State Registration of trained nurses would have been in force years ago, had we been able to press our claim to it through the vote. For ten consecutive years (I believe it is eleven), one Bill has been introduced into the House, and each time it has been blocked—blocked by prejudice, in spite of the fact that this year it passed the first reading by the splendid majority of 228!

One might have reasonably supposed that, in common fairness, men who tell us that they look after the interests of women! would have given us fair play this time. Is it not more than time that our Constitution, which permits one prejudiced man to over-ride the wishes of the majority, was altered to suit the requirements of justice? I quite agree with your correspondent that Lord Knutsford is not "a high authority on nursing!" How can he be, seeing that he is neither a doctor nor a nurse? Whatever our opponents say or do, they cannot deprive us of our splendid majority in the House the other day. We shall win because our Cause is a righteous one.

Beatrice Kent, Church League for Women's Suffrage.
Formerly Night Sister, Guest Hospital, Dudley.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQ., S.W.

The Club has been formed as a Social Club for **Men & Women** interested in the Suffrage Movement.

Subscription £1 11s. 6d. per annum.

Bedrooms can be reserved for Members (ladies only) for short and long periods at economical terms. Table d'hote Luncheons 1s. and 1s. 6d., Dinners 2s., also a la carte and light Luncheons. Residence with partial board, 27s 6d.

A FORGOTTEN HOUSEHOLD ART.

At Stand 19 in WOMAN'S KINGDOM, Mrs. Youngman is giving away tasting samples of OLD ENGLISH SYLLABUB made from a secret family recipe generations old.
Orders for Syllabub in 4d. and 6d. glasses. Home-baked Rolls and Milk Bread, Iced Orange, and other Special Cakes, Sweets and Biscuits, received. SAMPLES.

MRS. YOUNGMAN, 1, Justice Walk, Chelsea.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

MISS F. H. GARLICK, R.H.S. (1st Class)
Trained Swanley College. Demonstrator 1910-11.
Undertakes Care of Gardens and Designing. Arrangement of Herbaceous Borders. Pruning of Roses and all Flowering Shrubs a speciality. Lessons given.
1, Fitzroy Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS BIRMINGHAM
General Manager: R. CROMBLEHOLME.
Customer Writes "Appreciate your prompt response and quick issue."
Give us an opportunity to secure your commendation.

WHY not buy your China and Earthenware for your Country Cottages, Flats, Houses, and Bazaars, at
THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM EXHIBITION.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR BAZAARS.
LEADLESS GLAZE, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.
Both Beautiful and Inexpensive, can be bought from the
LEADLESS GLAZE CHINA CO., at Stand No. 69
OR FROM 16, Belgrave Road, Victoria, S.W.
THE ONLY ADDRESS. TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6215.

An Exhibition and Sale of Women's Handicrafts
will be held from
May 6th to 9th, 1914,
in the
Barras Bridge Rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
For Particulars, apply to MISS BEAVER, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Typewriting and Shorthand.
(Miss Mildred Ransom.)
Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries.
Careful attention given to each pupil.
Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.
Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.
195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.
Telephone - - 6302 Paddington.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office: 7, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, Coupons, &c., receives Dividends, undertakes the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Investments generally, establishes Credits at home and abroad, and transacts every description of Banking business.
Strong rooms are provided, free of charge, for the deposit of Deeds and other Securities lodged by the customers of the Bank
On ordinary deposit accounts interest is paid at the following rates:—
£3 per cent. per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of not more than £5, and to seven days' notice in respect of the balance.
£3½ per cent. per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of not more than £5, and to one month's notice in respect of the balance.
£4 per cent. per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
Current Accounts are opened in the usual way
Any further information may be had on application. W. W. HAYES, *Manager.*

THE COMMON CAUSE.

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Telephone: 1910 Gerrard.
Price 1d.
Tel. Address: "Homosum, London."
Press Tels.: Office Address.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
British Isles, 6s. 6d. Abroad, 8s. 8d. per annum.

Literary Contributions *should be addressed to the Editor*, The Common Cause, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.*

All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager*, The Common Cause, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* The Common Cause.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

"N.U.W.S.S."

At all times, and especially this week, The Common Cause is coming into fresh hands, and being read by people who know very little about the Suffrage movement, and are—not unnaturally—apt to get mixed between the enormous number of Societies which it has called into being. We give, therefore, space this week to an account of our President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and of the great Union of which she is the elected leader—the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, familiarly known to its friends and lovers as the "N.U."

The first Societies, which were a little later to organise themselves into the National Union, were founded in 1866. Ever since then they have been working on constitutional lines for Women's Suffrage, and now, in this year of grace, 1914, there are 483 of them, with a subscribing membership of over 52,000. The Union is therefore far the largest of all Suffrage Associations, and this fact should be borne in mind by those who, misled by the Anti-suffragist press, are under the impression that all—or indeed more than a very few—Suffragists are "militant" in the sense of pursuing a policy of coercion.

The National Union regards the Suffrage movement as one not of antagonism but co-operation. It believes that the recognition of women, by men, as their equals in citizenship, means a great step forward along the path of human progress. It means a denial of the doctrine that "might is right." It means a new and nobler conception of government and civilisation. It means not that the State governs through men because men are physically stronger than women, but through men and women together in order that none may be overlooked, none oppressed, none forgotten.

In order that the enfranchisement of women may indeed mean all this, it must come from men under a moral, not a physical, compulsion. They must act under a conviction that justice demands this action, and not because they are worried or coerced into surrender. We believe that people—women and men alike—recognise the moral compulsion of justice, when they see it. We may all be, we are, unimaginative and slow, but we human beings do not deliberately set out to be unjust. Reluctantly, perhaps, but inevitably, we accept the necessity of doing what is right and just, because it is right.

On this conviction the whole structure of the National Union is based. And for this reason its members dedicate themselves to the work of bringing home to the conscience of the public and through it, of their own Legislature, the need of women for political representation, the duty of women in public service, the right of women to political freedom.

"Vocational" Training.

[We leave writers perfectly free to expound facts and suggest remedies, but IN NO CASE does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free discussion.]

Some enthusiasts appear to regard "book learning" as the most pestilent educational heresy of modern times. Their sense of proportion and perspective vanishes completely when they enter upon this theme; and the only logical conclusion to be drawn from their arguments is that the salvation of the child demands a reversion to the manners and customs of our palæolithic ancestors.

This is no mere railing accusation, but the *reductio ad absurdum*, revealing the utter folly and impracticability of the theories of the "practical" educationists. Children must be taught in such a way as will develop all their faculties; but if the training of the hands is neglected, education is one-sided and incomplete. This proposition is indisputable, but the opposite statement is equally sound. The imaginative and reasoning faculties are also part of our human equipment, and require cultivation and development. Even memory training must not be neglected, although the excessive attention given to it in the past has led to a too violent reaction in the other direction. We must not allow our indignation against the one-sidedness of ancient educational systems to drive us into the advocacy of an equally one-sided, though new, method to-day. Let us remember and take warning from the true, if somewhat cynical apophthegm, "If we could live our lives over again, we would avoid our former mistakes, and commit others."

The foregoing paragraphs are written in order to help sincere "practical" educationists to realise the dangers into which their misguided zeal may lead them. If enthusiasts only were to be reckoned with, these dangers would not be so great. Sincerity and single-mindedness can be trusted eventually to recognise truth in its entirety, and thus initial blunders can be largely discounted. The real danger is that sincere "practical" educationists are unconsciously allowing themselves to be exploited by those who detest the Education Acts and all they have accomplished.

Educational opinion must surely recognise that, while manual instruction is excellent as a means for giving a good general education, skill with the hands must take second place to mental capacity. A paralytic, whose mental vigour remains unimpaired, may be able to guide the destinies of nations; but the mere mechanic becomes a useless log when his bodily powers are destroyed. The recognition of this truth reveals the true inwardness of the affection which reactionaries entertain for "practical" education. The workers' children are the Gibeonites of society, and their training must be restricted to what is necessary to the acquirement of manual skill. The children of the wealthy, on the other hand, are the future captains of industry, and rulers of the land. They must be given a good general education to fit them for their lofty positions, while the "masses" are to be taught the "Joy of work."

Insidious suggestions for using the schools to stereotype our social injustices are pouring in from all sides. The woollen and cotton lords say that the half-time system is an excellent means of giving technical education, and must be maintained at all costs. Farmers tell us that children in the rural schools are being taught subjects which are of no practical benefit. They propose the formation of classes in milking, thatching, hedging and ditching, for children of ten years and upwards. Some of their leaders ask that children between twelve and fourteen shall be definitely apprenticed to agriculture, and their time thus spent be recognised as school attendances.

The proposals for "vocational" training are, indeed, only in their infancy, so far as boys are concerned, but their sisters are already being taught some of the "joys of work." Doubtless the "vocationists" look with longing eyes to Germany, where their schemes are almost perfected. In some of the schools of the Fatherland, girls are taught the art of selling, and the supreme test of proficiency is the successful wheedling of customers into buying what they do not require. Old-fashioned writers on education tell us that formation and moulding of character is the foundation stone of a teacher's work. Germany has outgrown these antiquated opinions.

The manufacture of shop-assistants is only one branch of the vocationist training for girls. The future sphere of activity of the great majority is, of course, the "home," and the word "home" is used in its narrowest and most material sense. The true "vocationist," like Gradgrind, believes in "Facts, Sir! Facts!" so far as the "masses" are concerned. Gibeonites do not need educated wives and mothers. Let the girls of the working classes receive a severely practical training. The wonders of science or the beauties of literature and art must be a sealed book to them. "Household arithmetic" is the utmost limit to which they need go in the study of mathematics. They will never have money to invest, nor will they at any time need to trouble themselves about the details of national income and expenditure. The cost of scrubbing-brushes, floor-cloths, and dusters, or the problem of how to support a family on the munificent incomes which the "captains of industry" permit the "lower classes" to enjoy—these are the subjects to which the daughters of the Gibeonites must devote the last years of their school-life.

Other reasons for the "practical" education of girls can be adduced. The wicked Education Acts have led to a serious decline in the number of domestic servants. This is causing great inconvenience to the families of the ruling classes, and must be remedied at the earliest possible moment. The disagreeable features of slum-life are forcing themselves upon the attention of society, and lacerating the tender feelings of the well-to-do. The poor we will always have with us, but if working-class girls are carefully trained in household duties and the care of babies, the more repulsive features of slum life may not obtrude themselves so offensively upon our senses. At the same time, we shall be preserving the foundations of society, and securing an adequate supply of nursemaids and general servants, whose education will have fitted them for their mechanical duties, but will not have given them those intellectual yearnings and aspirations which are the dread of the privileged classes.

A few girls may be permitted to go outside this circle. Commerce is necessary to the stability of the Empire, and some instruction in typewriting, shorthand, or the art of spelling (on the lines laid down in the German schools) may be given, in order that the "captains of commerce" may not have their source of cheap labour completely cut off.

To see a danger should be to shun it. No fanciful picture of the evils threatening our educational system has been drawn. Those who clamour for "practical" education (apart from the misguided enthusiasts) are wise in their generation. They know that the Primary Schools are slowly destroying the foundations on which the citadels of privilege rest. Discontent among the workers of both sexes is largely the result of the Education Acts. There is this difference, however, between the discontent of to-day and the discontent of the early part of the nineteenth century. Then the people knew only that the shoe pinched, but were unable to locate the source of their suffering. The workers to-day, who have been trained in the Primary Schools, are able to distinguish between cause and effect. We have no Luddite riots or burning of hayricks. These incidents will, we hope, never be repeated. Discontent, however, is rife, and the Primary Schools are undoubtedly the cause. Lazarus is no longer content to lie at Dives' gate. Education has aroused in him yearnings for a fuller life, and with the wish, power has been given to discern the pathway leading through the Stygian gloom into the realms of light. To-day the light may come in fitful glimmering, but each improvement in educational conditions increases its strength, and will ultimately dissipate the mists which now enshroud the road.

The reactionaries know this, and tremble at the revelation. They would not fear riotings and bloodshed. These they could quell with a "whiff of grapeshot," and be able at the same time to pose as the saviours of society. But education threatens to crumble their strongholds into utter nothingness. Therefore education must be thwarted at all costs. The wisdom of the serpent has long been the predominant characteristic of the privileged classes, and the Roman maxim, "*Divide et impera*," has been well learnt by them. The old subterfuge is being played again to-day; and so we are asked to approve of a system of education which would have chained Handel to the lawyer's desk, and Browning to the tables of the money-changers. Those who have taught in the workers' schools know that in them are boys and girls whose intellects and powers are second to none. Shall their ability be lost to the world in order that we may have a few more mediocre mechanics or sweated shop-assistants? Must citizenship be scorned, because the plutocrats require more human machines to grind out their dividends? It is not the "joy of work," but the "joy of play" which children need to be taught. Their occupations are often determined by the economic necessities of the moment; but on the right use of their leisure may depend the future, not only of themselves, but of the nation. To develop the faculties and mould the character should be the aims of the true teacher, and he must not be called away from pursuing them in order to place muck-rakes in the hands of those whose destinies their Creator alone has the right to shape.

A. W. Dakers.

For Smartness & Comfort—WEAR
BENDUBLE
BOOTS & SHOES

"Benduble" Walking Boots and Shoes combine the same commendable and highly appreciated qualities of comfort, flexibility, smartness, daintiness, and economy, which characterise the "Benduble" Ward Shoes now so popular among the Nursing Profession. For real foot-comfort in walking and real reliability and economy in wearing, there is no boot or shoe equal to the "Benduble." They are British-made throughout from highest grade leather on the hand-sewn principle, and their sterling merits have gained for them a reputation which is world-wide.

MAXIMUM COMFORT AT MINIMUM COST.

In all sizes and half-sizes in two fittings, with narrow, medium, and hygienic-shaped toes.

CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM and see the wonderful value offered. If unable to call,

Write to-day for New Free Book, which gives full particulars of this perfect footwear and other "Benduble" Specialities.

THE "BENDUBLE" SHOE CO.,
(Dept. R.),
443, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
(First Floor.) Hours 9.30 to 5.
(Saturday 9.30 to 1.)

Price 12/6 Postage 4d.

Design 22 B 1. Superior Glacé Kid Lace. Patent Cap or Self Cap.

SEND NOW FOR FREE BENDUBLE BOOK

THE PRIDE OF ITALY
OPSO

A Sample Bottle of our genuine Parma Violet, Lily of the Valley, Cyclamen, Hyacinth, Calycanthus, Lilac, Tuberose, Rose, Jasmine, or Glicine Perfume. ***POST FREE 6d.***

GENUINE PARMA VIOLET SCENT
Distilled and Bottled at Parma.
4/6 7/6 10/6

These soft, rich, insinuating perfumes pervade without dominating the atmosphere—distilled from the choicest of nature's flowers they are in evidence on the Toilet Tables of all the reigning leaders of Society, and those of discriminating ladies everywhere.

OPSO Cream, Face Powder, Shampoo Powder, Violet Scented Hair-Wash, etc.

C. & T. OLIVE OIL SOAP
from the land where the Olives grow.
'CASTILLE' 4d. Tablet.

C. & T. ROYAL SAVOY SOAP
made from pure Tuscan Olive Oil.
4d. and 7d. per Tablet.

C. & T. SALUTIS SOAP
6½d. per Tablet.

C. & T. Soaps are made by a firm established over 100 years.

IF DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING WRITE—

BODDINGTON & KUTASSY,
34-36, Oxford Street, London, W.
Call and see us at the "Woman's Kingdom" Exhibition.

Studies in Freedom.

Finland

(II.)

According to favourite prognostications on these matters, the women members of the Finnish Parliament should have done one of two things. They should have formed a "Feminist" group, with their own leaders, whips, and organisation; a group which should clamour for legislation on behalf of women, first, last, and all the time—thus showing their incapacity for working side by side with men—or, as creatures moved rather by feeling than ideas, they should have cast in their lot sentimentally with the party to which they considered they owed most in the matter of their political emancipation. It follows naturally, that in neither case could much be expected of them that would be of general importance, need, or utility to Finland.

Once again it is interesting to observe how the cold light of fact dispels all these assumptions. There are four political parties in Finland that count. The Social Democrats, whose name sufficiently indicates their position, have greatly increased in strength of late years. The Young Finns and the Swedish party, though progressive in politics, are divided by an internal difference, according as they favour predominance of the Finnish language and culture or the Swedish (it should be remembered that till 1809 Finland was an appanage of Sweden). The Old Finns, resembling the Young Finns on internal matters, are inclined to palter and compromise with the enemy, *par excellence*, Russia.

The twenty-one women M.P.s, though quite numerous enough to form a second party in the Diet, have no common leader or organisation. There is no Feminist Cave of Adullam in the Finnish Parliament. On the contrary, falling at once into line with the existing organisations, they belong to one or other of the four great parties mentioned above; thirteen belong to the Social Democratic party, two to the Young Finnish, two to the Old Finnish, four to the Swedish parties respectively. And it speaks volumes of the capacity of these women for co-operation with their male colleagues that the greater portion of their number should be affiliated to the Social Democratic party, which is not only most radical in its platform, but in which party discipline is most rigid.

The women M.P.s are seated with their party comrades, and vote on the whole party platform. It is true that they have retained some personal independence when questions arise affecting women directly, or humanitarian questions. Then the women members have generally been found voting together, apart from considerations of party. For this proceeding the justification is so obvious that the fact has but to be stated to ensure a recognition of its fitness.

That disposes effectually of one bogey. Now as to their capacity for the special work of a legislative assembly. Here I cannot do better than quote from the careful statement of Leo Mechelin, former President of the Senate, and a parliamentarian of distinguished ability and European reputation.

> "The intensive work of our Parliament, as in the case of every popularly elected assembly, falls chiefly to the various Committees. I may as well say at once that the women who were elected members of these Committees have filled their places satisfactorily. (Observe the cautious choice of words.) Especially has this been the case on the Finance, Social, and 'Kultur' Committees."

From so skilful a "parliamentary hand," that is high praise indeed; and it should be noted that it is uttered in connection with what is generally considered as a crucial test of fitness for public service—committee work.

As for the deliberative functions of Members of Parliament, he says:—

> "In the ordinary discussions of the Diet not all the women representatives were heard—the same can be said of many male representatives—but the utterances of women who took part yielded seldom either in eloquence or *in knowledge of subject matter* to those of their male colleagues."

There is something positively refreshing in the completeness with which these statements, founded on actual experience of co-operation with women, demolish the *a priori* divagations to which we are accustomed. One other quotation from the same authority is needed, for it leads up to my next point.

> "Both the utterances of the women members, as well as the *legislative initiative proceeding from them*, clearly demonstrate that women, in respect of care for the general welfare of Parliament, have brought a contribution of strength, and that *without their participation many questions would have remained without due consideration by the men.*"

Cela donne furieusement à penser; for a flatter contradiction of the usual statement about the futility of women's action in high political matters, not even the most ardent feminist could hope to produce. The remark about the legislative initiative of

women M.P.s, joined with the last phrase quoted, make a veritable illumination, which is in no wise diminished when we come to consider the list of "reforms whose treatment by the Diet was due to women members." (The words are Senator Mechelin's.)

A list which is practically similar is given by Statesrath Thiodolf Rein, Professor, then Rektor, then Vice-Chancellor of Helsingfors University, and a former member of the Diet. This includes the following:—

Reform of the law of property relating to married people: Improvement of legal position of illegitimate children: Maternity insurance: Institution of female sanitary inspectors: Subsidising of moral endeavour: The extension of the rights of women in State service: Temperance measures (the drink problem is serious in Finland): Furthering of instruction in housekeeping: Improvement in the care of prisoners.

To these must be added Bills on universal education, on the building of railways, on the improvement of the legal standing of Jews, &c.

Where these relate to subjects on which women have a relatively deeper insight than men, there is no question of Feminism, since it is acknowledged by men of unquestioned parliamentary ability that the measures were of thoroughly general importance. This is no mean legislative "baggage" for any party in any Parliament, and its value can be estimated when one considers how long this muchly-parliamented country of ours has had to wait for some of the measures, and how glad it would be to secure others of them.

W. J. Goode.

THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP.

"You shall see things as they are, and the least with the greatest, because God made them."

There is no small, no great,
All show the Potter's hand;
Some live in high estate,
Some in subjection stand—
Such is the way of man:
Not His, the Maker's plan.

In blindness we destroy,
Plunder and subjugate;
We kill our brothers' joy
And term the sequel Fate—
Such is the way of man:
Not His, the Maker's plan.

All He has made must bear
His, the divine, impress;
Some are not foul, some fair,
His imprint all possess;
Fashioned in divers moulds,
Each one His thought unfolds.

Nor human forms alone
Within this kinship come;
God's artifice is shown
In birds and creatures dumb;
Fashioned in divers moulds,
All life His thought unfolds.

Ella Fuller-Maitland.

Obituary.

Miss L. Edith Sewell died on March 29th. In her the Norwich Society has lost a friend who from the day of the commencement of the Society—five years ago—until the very end, gave of her best to the cause of Women's Suffrage. During the last few months of her life, Miss Sewell was confined to her bed, but even then her chief pleasure was in carrying on her duties as Treasurer.

Her loss will be deeply regretted by all Suffragists, and especially by her many friends in the Norwich Society. A wreath was sent to the funeral in the colours of the Society bearing the following inscription:—"From her comrades of the Norwich Women's Suffrage Society—who look forward."

DISCOVERY BY A WOMAN SCIENTIST.

Mme. Victor Henry has discovered a new microbe which is guaranteed to produce quite a new kind of disease. It has at once been suggested by keen Suffragists that the microbe should be asked to attend "Woman's Kingdom," and (if possible) give an exhibition of its powers. Anti-suffragists might perhaps volunteer to be bitten, in order to show their disinterested zeal in the cause of science. We do not know whether Mme. Henry is a Suffragist herself, but we note that friendly feminist papers like the *Daily Telegraph* anxiously report that she is young, handsome, and married: so perhaps she may be forgiven for being a distinguished scientist.

CANADA FOR WOMEN

The opportunities for women in Canada in every branch of life are fully described in a new edition of the pamphlet "Canada for Woman," issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Write to-day for a copy, which will gladly be sent post free.

Canadian Pacific Railway,
62-65, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

MAKING THE MOST OF CLOTHES.

III.—WHAT DOES "WELL-GROOMED" MEAN?

A well-groomed man wears clothes that always look new—though they aren't. They are only properly taken care of.

If you know a man who always presents this appearance, the chances are that he is one of our subscribers.

Weekly, fortnightly, or monthly we call for a suit, and when we have made it practically a new suit, we return it.

There is no dry cleaning or destructive scouring. Dry compressed steam blows the dirt out; the highest-grade tailors that the West End of London can produce press the suit back into its original shape and make all necessary repairs to linings, buttonholes and seams. *Try one suit. Send word to us to-day!*

3/9 only is all it will cost you, and we will refund your money in full if you are in any way dissatisfied; you risk nothing.

Day or Evening Suits, all one price; or an Overcoat may be sent instead if preferred. Ladies please send garments for estimate. Returned carriage free if estimate is declined.

Collection and delivery free if within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross. Readers residing in the provinces post or rail their clothes to us—we pay carriage one way and return in three days. Write, or 'phone North 2882 or 2312.

BRITISH Tailoring & Repairing Co.
31 & 32 Great College Street, London, N.W.

Particulars of Ladies' Dept., our popular Subscription Service, and copy of our new Journal "Valetry," post free upon request.

THE "RECORD" WATER HEATER

(Hammond's Patent.)

The newest and most economical appliance for producing hot water for Bathroom, Scullery, and all domestic purposes.

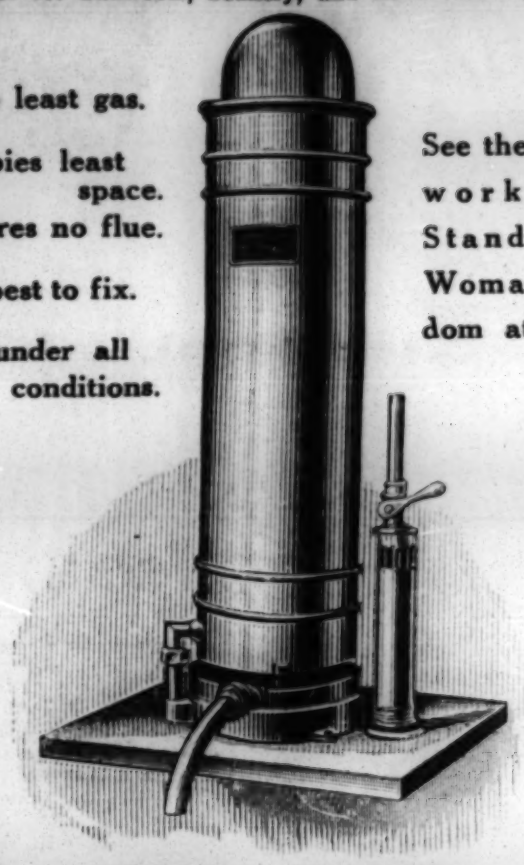
Burns least gas.

Occupies least space.

Requires no flue.

Cheapest to fix.

Safe under all conditions.



See these Heaters working on Stand 140 in Woman's Kingdom at Olympia.

Sold by THOMAS CHAPMAN & SON,
62, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM

AT

OLYMPIA, April 11th to 30th.

St. Ivel

LIMITED

YEOVIL, SOMERSET.

Exhibiting at STAND No. 8.

Visitors to Woman's Kingdom are cordially invited to inspect the exhibit of St. Ivel Lactic Cheese, Ivelcon, St. Ivel Veal and Ham Pies, and St. Ivel Potted Meats, and to take advantage of the Special Offer mentioned below.

SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER

TO READERS OF "THE COMMON CAUSE."

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND PRESENT IT AT STAND No. 8.

Readers of the "Common Cause," who hand in this coupon at the St. Ivel Stand No. 8, will be given in exchange a complimentary sample of St. Ivel Lactic Cheese, packed in a dainty carton of the Union colours.

"WOMAN'S KINGDOM."

Come in your Thousands!

"Woman's Kingdom" opens on Easter Saturday. This is a holiday for all—except Suffragists! For them there are no holidays, and every Suffragist in London, or near it, should come to the Exhibition on Saturday, and

Give it a Magnificent Send-off.

It is a National Union affair, and the honour of the Union is concerned to make it good.

More Helpers Needed.

Many more stewards, sellers, and section-assistants are still wanted for the Woman's Kingdom Exhibition, especially for **Easter Saturday and Monday.** Will those who, at the last moment, find they can come, even for a few hours, but have not time to let the organisers know, just come to the exhibition and offer their services to Miss E. L. E. Kelsall (Hon. Sec. of the Commissionaires' Corps)? There will be great need of catalogue sellers during the first days, and this is work which casual comers could very well take on for a few hours at a time. Help is also wanted in various other ways. All through the exhibition it is for the second shift (4—10 p.m.) that help is particularly needed. Volunteers should apply at the Stewards' Office, "Woman's Kingdom," in the *gallery* of the exhibition.

Some New Features.

Most of the attractions of Woman's Kingdom have already been touched upon in The Common Cause. Among others which have recently been added may be mentioned a monoplane shown by Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, of the firm of Hewlett and Blondeau. Mrs. Hewlett did much of the manufacture of this machine herself, including the covering and belting. She is a teacher of aviation, and also an expert in beaten leather work and wood carving, the frame of Mr. Holman Hunt's famous "Light of the World" in St. Paul's Cathedral being made by her.

The machine shown at Woman's Kingdom has kindly been lent by its designer, Mr. Dyott, who has won several prizes with it. He did very well in two races at Hendon, and has just returned from America, where he has been doing some exhibition flying with this machine.

A Lady Consulting Engineer.

Miss C. Griff, who has taken Stall 138/139, is the pioneer of a new profession for women, being prepared to give expert advice on house lighting, farm machinery, stationary plant, automobiles, etc., etc. This is work for which women are particularly fitted, as they naturally understand the needs of household comfort better than men. Miss Griff has had long and varied engineering experience, having worked in commercial traction, etc.; and she holds certificates of the Examining Boards of London for mechanical, electrical, and automobile engineering. She will be pleased to meet lady motorists, farmers, and others at her stall during the exhibition.

Proprietor of a Motor School.

Miss Preston, the first lady to open a motor school for ladies entirely, will be present at the exhibition for as much time as engagements with clients will allow, and will always have a representative at Stand 138 to give information.

Fine Art Gallery.

In the fine art gallery will be shown about a hundred works representative of various schools, and including the work of some of the finest English women artists of to-day. Visitors should not fail to see also the

Irish Section,

where proof will be shown of the skill and industry of Irishwomen. A special space in the Art Gallery will be reserved for Irishwomen's pictures; and music, drama, and dance, as they exist in Ireland, will be illustrated at an "Irish Night" in the Concert Hall on April 18th.

Entertainments.

Excellent dramatic entertainments are being provided by Miss Edith Craig and the Actresses' Franchise League; and a varied and interesting programme of lectures has been arranged. Members of the N.U. are specially asked to support these.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

Visitors to Woman's Kingdom at Olympia are urged to make a point of looking at the various trade stands where exhibits of great interest to all women will be shown.

To readers of The Common Cause a free sample of St. Ivel Lactic Cheese, packed in dainty little cartons of the Union's colours, will be given, on presentation at St. Ivel Stand No. 8, of the coupon which appears in the St. Ivel advertisement on this page.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.I.M. The Empress of Russia.

Nearly 90 Years' reputation.

Gold Medals, London, 1900 and 1906; also Paris.

Neave's Foods

NEAVE'S MILK FOOD (Starchless).

For Babies from Birth.

NEAVE'S FOOD (Cereal).

For Infants and Invalids.

NEAVE'S HEALTH DIET (Milk and Cereal).

For Nursing Mothers, Dyspeptics, and the Aged.

NEAVE'S MILK FOOD.

Dr. ——, D.Sc., Ed., B.Sc., M.D., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. (Park Lane, W.). writes:—"My baby girl is thriving admirably on your Milk Food . . . The mother was unable to feed her and previously tried other Infant's Foods without success."—*February 25th*, 1914.

Dr. ——, D.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratories, London, reports:—"When diluted with 7 or 8 parts of water, the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."

A London County Council District Nurse reports:—"That in her municipal work she finds that Neave's Milk Food is the only food she has ever known that babies can take in *conjunction with Mother's Milk without being sick afterwards.*"

A Doctor writes:—"Easily digested and highly nourishing . . . suitably diluted is a *safe substitute* for a doubtful milk supply in hot weather."

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY ADDING HOT WATER ONLY.

SOLD IN 1/3 TINS.

NEAVE'S FOOD.

When prepared with Cow's milk, according to the directions given, forms a complete diet for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

Dr. ——, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.F.P.S., Glas., etc., (Leeds), writes:—"Your Neave's Food is suiting our youngster admirably, for which we are very thankful . . . she was not doing well on cow's milk and water alone."—*September 10th*, 1913.

A Mother's Testimony:—Mrs. J. Kain, 6, Rockingham Road, Doncaster, writes:—"Dr. —— advised me to give my twin boys of six weeks old your Neave's Food. I have every reason to be grateful for his advice, because I have never lost a night's rest with any of my children, and they have cut their teeth without any trouble. Your Food also does away with all need of medicine and castor oil." *August 22nd*, 1912.

HAS FOR MANY YEARS BEEN USED IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NURSERIES.

SOLD IN 1/- & 2/6 TINS, ALSO 4d. PACKETS.

NEAVE'S HEALTH DIET.

A delicious and nourishing milk and cereal diet, acceptable to those who dislike the usual form of "gruel." Valuable in all cases of general debility and the various forms of Dyspepsia, providing full nourishment at the expense of small exertion on the part of the digestive organs.

A London M.D., etc., writes:—I consider your 'Neave's Health Diet' a most efficient preparation for Invalids, Nursing Mothers, and persons suffering from weak digestion, being far more nutritious than beef tea."

A Mother writes:—"I owe my speedy recovery after confinement to 'Neave's Health Diet' . . . the doctors gave very little hope of my rallying. I shall always use it, not only in case of sickness, but as a grand 'pick-me-up.' It really makes me feel quite strong again."

Awarded Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene London, for Purity and Quality.

SOLD IN 1/3 & 3/6 TINS.

SAMPLE TINS FREE.

To every Reader of the "Common Cause" presenting this form, duly filled up, at our Stand, No. 113, in the Woman's Kingdom Section of the "Daily News" Exhibition at Olympia, will be handed a FREE SAMPLE TIN of Neave's Food, Neave's Milk Food, or Neave's Health Diet.

I wish to try your { **Neave's Food for Infants.** / **Neave's Milk Food for Babies from Birth.** / **Neave's Health Diet.** } *(Underline the Food required.)*

Please supply me with a Free Sample Tin, and I will send you a postcard, giving my opinion of its merits.

Name _____

Please write plainly, and say whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

Address _____

_____

JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB,
3, York Street, St. James's, S.W.
For MEN and WOMEN interested in the Suffrage Movement.
Subscriptions £1 11s. 6d Apply Secretary.
CONSTANT LECTURES ARRANGED.
Table d'hôte luncheons 1s. and 1s. 6d., (also à la carte, and light luncheons.)
Residence with partial board 27s. 6d.
A free Course of Conversational French Lessons given every Monday evening at 8.30, by Mlle. de LAMPENOILLE. Registration fee 2s. 6d.

Waterproofs—Oilskins
FOR FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLFING, MOTORING.
Write for our Illustrated Pocket Books.
ANDERSON, ANDERSON & ANDERSON, Ltd.
37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. LONDON.
58 59, Charing Cross, S.W.

MISS L. B. EVETTS, R.H.S.,
(Trained Swanley Horticultural College, & E merop Nurseries—Westergate. Many years' practical experience.)
Care of Gardens undertaken by day or half-day. Gardens Designed and Laid Out. ADVISORY WORK.
SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of Herbaceous Borders, Rock and Wall Gardens, etc., etc.
Further particulars apply—
28, WATERLOW COURT, HAMPSTEAD WAY, HENDON, N.W.

THE OLDEST and STILL "The IDEAL PURE COCOA."
SCHWEITZER'S Cocoatina
FOR ALL CLIMATES ALL THE YEAR ROUND. IN DAILY USE IN THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Smith's "Volvolutum," sold throughout the Kingdom. It is the best Soap for Laundry purposes. The most effective. The greatest labour saving of any on the market.
For further particulars apply to
W. G. SMITH, SOAP WORKS, HAMPTON, MIDD.

A Special Department for Ladies and Children.
DOWIE & MARSHALL
Shoe Makers,
Founded in 1824.
455, WEST STRAND, LONDON.

As an optician of professional standing, I do not claim to be the "best on earth." But I do claim to be a good optician, that I know my business and that you can safely entrust your eyesight to my care, relying on my 20 years' experience of sight-testing and practice of fitting glasses by the latest and scientifically approved methods.
Write or call for Booklet C. free.
R. S. NEUMANN,
72, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.
Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Telephone: 7600 Gerrard. Gold Medals: Milan (1906) London (1908).
Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
I guarantee every pair of glasses for ten years.

Election Work of the N.U.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

Committee Rooms—Forth Street, Leven,
Lady Wynd, Cupar,
Near Station, Tayport.

This is emphatically a Women's Campaign, and although there is no contest, we are intending to have a great series of meetings. To this end twenty halls have been secured, and open-air meetings are planned for each day and evening. This week will see our platforms well staffed. Miss Lumsden, LL.D., Mrs. Annot Robinson, Mrs. Chew, Dr. Elsie Inglis, and Miss Stuart Paterson are to be with us, and we hope for many more. To-day two of us were at Ladybank, distributing sound doctrine to the masses of Liberals assembled to welcome the ex-member for East Fife. I was fortunately able to make a speech, but only a very short one, to the big and friendly crowd assembled outside the hall where Mr. Asquith was discoursing. Then, in response to a message sent out from the hall, the good-natured Superintendent of the masses of police had to request a "move-on!" The Militants are making a tremendous show. Whether or not ours can be as good depends entirely on the amount of money and personal service sent to our aid. Prices of halls and committee-rooms have gone up by leaps and bounds; the train service is notoriously bad, even for a rural country constituency, and motor cars are absolutely essential if the ground is to be covered.

We have plenty of ammunition for our speeches in the resolution in support of our cause, carried by the National Liberal Federation at Northampton, on April 3rd, and in the repeated resolutions in our favour by organised labour. What we want is money—the "sinews of war"—that we may make a really effective demonstation of the stength of public opinion on our side, not only in the country as a whole, but in East Fife in particular. We beg all readers to help according to their means.

Alice Crompton.
Suffrage Committee Rooms, Forth Street, Leven, Fife.

A FIGHT IN VIEW FOR MR. PEASE.

The Labour Party in Rotherham have selected their candidate, and work for the General Election now begins in earnest. Their choice is Alderman Grundy, the nominee of the miners, a checkweighman of the Rotherham Main Colliery. Unreserved admission of his ability and of his probable strength as a candidate is made by the local papers, both Liberal and Conservative. The *Rotherham Advertiser* (Lib.) says: "An abler man is not to be found among the thousands engaged in the mining industry, and his public work is a striking tribute to his ability and sincerity," and it alludes in particular to his work on the old School Board and on the Health Committee of the Corporation (of which he is Chairman), and in the demolition of insanitary dwellings. The article ends with the words, "Alderman Grundy will make a strong candidate—a fact which no opposing party or candidate can afford to ignore." The Conservative paper (*Rotherham Express*) also says that "in Alderman Grundy the Labour Party could not have a better exponent, nor one who, by reason of his local knowledge and associations, would be more likely to be successful at the poll," and declares that if the Unionists could also find a local candidate, "the big Liberal majorities would come down with a rush, even if they were not wiped out altogether, and it would be no longer expedient for any candidate to present to the people such threadbare election addresses as were sent out by Mr. Pease in 1910." Mrs. Pearson has already questioned the Labour candidate on his Suffrage views, and received very satisfactory replies.

The E.F.F. has been at work in this constituency for well over a year now. Miss Hilston had done some work there for the West Riding, but Mrs. Townley was the first organiser to break ground for the Fighting Fund. Her work was so successful that a very striking deputation of delegates from Trade Unions went voluntarily up to London to interview Mr. Pease. Under the able leadership of Mr. Hutchison (General Secretary of the National Union of Stove Grate Workers) this deputation distinguished itself greatly by the way in which it drove Mr. Pease from cover to cover, and, finally, drew from him the

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

amazing admission that his "main reason for opposing Women's Suffrage was that he was afraid that if women got votes some day a woman might get into Parliament, and he did not think that women were strong enough to stand the physical strain of life in the House of Commons."

There is no doubt that Suffrage feeling is very strong indeed in Rotherham, especially in some of the mining districts, and our work now is to organise that support, and make it effective in the promotion of Mr. Grundy's candidature. It will be an immense spur and encouragement to our work to have a Labour candidate actually in the field, and we hope soon, through the Club, to organise ward committees of women who will be prepared to canvass and work in the election.

TEACHERS AND THE SUFFRAGE.

We have received the following appeal from Mrs. Fawcett to members of the N.U.T. :—

"There are at the present moment 40,000 women members of this great organisation, and all of them pay exactly the same amount as the men members each year towards direct Parliamentary representation. The position, however, is at present inconsistent with the idea of democratic Government, which demands that a representative should be only responsible to voters. At present these women are not voters, and the men cannot express the woman's point of view. Surely it is quite obvious that women should be consulted as to the best way of dealing with such subjects as school clinics, the teaching of cookery and housecraft, the feeding of school children, the after-care of girls, with special reference to the White Slave Traffic. It is essentially their interests which are concerned, and it is amongst them that we should expect to find the experts who will furnish the necessary experience.

"Because the resolution was not considered 'legitimate business,' the National Union of Teachers refused to pass a resolution in favour of giving votes to women—yet it is considered 'legitimate' to spend £6,000 of the National Union's funds each year on direct Parliamentary representation—the greater portion of which is subscribed by the women members. It must also be remembered that in 1903, Union money was used for the lawsuit through which schoolmasters living in school-houses won the right to vote. The political claims of men have been pushed at the expense of the National Union of Teachers—how, then, can the political claims of women be beyond the scope of the National Union of Teachers? It would seem that the fact has been overlooked that every vote is a source of political strength to the Union."

THE LOWESTOFT CONFERENCE: EASTER PLANS.

The N.U.W.S.S. has taken a shop in the heart of the town, and to defray the cost of it, tea-rooms are being started on the first floor. Cake makers and sweet makers of the N.U., please note. Contributions in kind will be thankfully received at the Suffrage Shop, 11, London Road, Lowestoft. They ought to be sent not later than April 11th.

The demonstration is to take the form of a procession, starting on the Royal Plain, which will march to a mass meeting at the Marina Theatre. Here Sir V. Horsley is to take the chair, and Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Rackham, and Miss Muriel Matters are to be speakers. In the evening the local society is to hold a reception. More banners are wanted for the procession, and ought to be sent to the same address as the cakes and sweets.

A FELLOWSHIP OF PRAYER FOR THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

We are asked to announce the formation of a Fellowship of Prayer for the Enfranchisement of Women.

The object of the Fellowship is to unite in intercession for the Woman's Movement those who believe that prayer is work, and that all work should be done in the spirit of prayer.

Membership will be open to all Christian people who are Suffragists, and whose faith in their cause is so assured that they neither use nor approve any methods of advancing it other than those of reason and justice. By this it is understood that every member aims at convincing public opinion, and definitely rejects all attempts to coerce it, as out of harmony with the spirit in which Our Lord appealed to the consciences of men.

The Fellowship will be interdenominational and will, for practical purposes, be united in several groups. Each group will have its own secretary, and these secretaries acting together will form a Committee to which other members may be added.

No subscription will be asked from members, nor is there any intention of undertaking work which is already being done by the secular Societies. The Fellowship exists for devotional purposes only. Members who can afford it will be asked to give something towards the expenses of printing and postage as the need arises, but the amount will in any case be small.

All who are interested are asked to communicate with the *pro tem.* Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Maude Royden (Frankby Hall, Birkenhead), who will give further information about the Fellowship. A devotional meeting will be held at the Collegium House, 92, St. George's Square, S.W., on April 27th, at 8.30 p.m., to which all who care to come will be welcome. Delegates to the N.U. Council are especially invited.

THE BURBERRY

"Insures comfort and security in every kind of weather."

THE BURBERRY is unique in its protective properties, because it combines the bedrock essentials of efficient and hygienic weather-resistance :—

RAINPROOFNESS,
VENTILATION,
RELIABILITY.

THE BURBERRY has the non-absorbent ingredients ingrained in every fibre—wrapped in the heart of each strand—part and parcel of the cloth itself.

THE BURBERRY is airy, light and porous, with the interstices of the cloth quite free for ventilation, so that both chill and overheating are avoided.

BURBERRYS AT OLYMPIA.
Call and see Burberrys' Display of Out-door Dress at "Woman's Kingdom."
CHILDRE 'S WELFARE EX BITION.
April 11th to 23rd.

BURBERRYS
Haymarket, LONDON
Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS;
Basingstoke & Provincial Agents.

Catalogue and Patterns Post Free.

The Burberry.

Dickins & Jones'

have a large selection of the latest Parisian Styles

C.C. 161. **Satin Crêpe Robe,** Vest and Collar of fine Muslin. In all shades, also Black. Ready to wear. **89/6**

Regent Street, London, W.

A woman's position depends on her distinction, while her taste is judged by the clothes she wears. The reputation of Marshall & Snelgrove has ever been founded on these two qualities—taste and distinction.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE,
Limited.
Vere Street and Oxford Street, W.

Help the Cause by sending your Clothes to be Cleaned and Dyed by Achille Serre.

We spend money in advertising to get business, and so long as the results are good we shall continue to advertise in the columns of "The Common Cause." Our claim to do cleaning and dyeing for you is based upon a long record of satisfaction given to customers at charges which are most moderate.

We clean dresses and costumes perfectly—removing spots, stains and creases—in four days. Our nearest branch or agent will send for your things on request, or we pay carriage one way if you post them to us direct.

We would like to send you our attractive new catalogue. Please ask us for a copy.

Achille Serre Ltd
Hackney Wick, London.

Telephone "East 3710" (four lines).
Branches and Agencies Everywhere.

B 38

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss K. D. Courtney.
Miss C. E. Marshall (Parliamentary).
Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.

Secretary:
Miss Crookenden.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The Half-yearly Council Meeting will be held at Chelsea Town Hall on April 28th and 29th. The opening session will begin at 10.30.

Resolutions of great importance will be discussed, and it is hoped that Societies will send their most experienced members as delegates.

ELECTION FIGHTING FUND COMMITTEE, 1914.

The following have been appointed to the E.F.F. Committee: Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Auerbach, H. N. Brailsford, Esq., Miss Courtney, Countess Muriel De la Warr, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Palliser, Miss A. M. Royden, F. J. Shaw, Esq., Mrs Philip Snowden, Mrs. Stanbury, Mrs. Stanton Coit, G. E. S. Streatfeild, Esq., Mrs. Swanwick. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Alice Clark, Miss Catherine Marshall.

Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	5,243	9	10
Miss H. D. Cockle, Albert Hall Collection	5	0	0
Miss S. M. Masters		2	6
Mrs. Hugh Thompson, Albert Hall Collection	3	3	0
Miss E. Banks, Albert Hall Collection	1	1	0
Miss Lilian Talbot, Albert Hall Collection		10	0
Anonymous, Albert Hall Collection	20	0	0
Mrs. Allen E. Johnson, Albert Hall Collection	1	1	0
Miss E. M. Davies, Albert Hall Collection		2	6
	£5,274	9	10

Election Fighting Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913	581	5	0
A Member of the Redhill and Reigate W.S.S.		10	0
Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht	2	12	6
Miss P. G. Fawcett (7th instalment)	5	0	0
Miss Hosford (collected in pennies from friends) ...		14	0
	£590	1	6

Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913 ... 1,586 13 5
Received, March 31st to April 6th—

Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. George Bromet		2	6
Miss Annie Burden		2	0
Mrs. J. G. Dickson	1	1	0
Miss Eleanore Osborne ...		1	0
Mrs. J. P. Boyd Carpenter ...	10	10	0
Miss Mary N. Walker		1	0

Subscription to Information Bureau.

Mrs Alfred Illingworth ...	1	1	0

Donations.

Miss Sybil Murray	1	0	0
Miss Janet Williams		10	0
Anonymous (per Miss C. Comins)	3	10	0
Mrs Alfred Illingworth ...	10	10	0

Donations to Education Campaign.

Mrs. Sambrook		5	0
Miss Mary E. Brailsford ...	5	0	0
Dr Mary D. Sturge	2	2	0

Donations to East Fife By-election Fund.

Miss M. L. Mackenzie ...	1	6	0
Morecambe W.S.S. (in memory of Mrs. Fawcett's visit) ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht	2	12	6
Miss C. M. Eve		10	0
Miss C. J. Coxhead	1	1	0
A Sister	1	0	0
Mrs. Spring Rice	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Turner		4	0
M. E. L. H.		1	6

Affiliation Fees.

Three Towns W.S.S.	1	3	9
Banbury W.S.S.	1	10	0
Wellington W.S.S.		14	6
Dewsbury W.S.S.	1	11	9
Whitby W.S.S.	1	8	6
Crewe W.S.S.		5	0
Eye W.S.S.		7	0
Northampton W.S.S.		9	0
Redcar W.S.S.	1	0	9
Rotherfield and Mark Cross W.S.S.		7	6
Melrose W.S.S. (additional) ...		3	6
Trowbridge W.S.S.		7	0
Skegness W.S.S.		6	3
Dornoch W.S.S.		5	0
Kirkcudbright W.S.S.		5	0
Oxted and Limpsfield W.S.S. (additional)			9
South Somerset W.S.S.		13	9
Rotherham W.S.S.	1	1	6
Brighton and Hove W.S.S. (additional)		5	9
Weston-super-Mare W.S.S. ...	1	8	9
Rishton W.S.S.		7	6
York W.S.S.	4	4	3
Whaley Bridge W.S.S.	1	0	0
Street W.S.S.	1	5	3
Neath and District W.S.S. ...		9	0
Bolton W.S.S. (additional) ...		7	6
Kings Sutton W.S.S. (additional)		4	3
Carlisle W.S.S. (additional) ...		2	3
	£1,652	19	11

SUFFRAGE CAMP AT WEYMOUTH.

The West of England Federation are organising a Suffrage Camp, to be held at Weymouth at Whitsuntide. Anyone sympathising with the Cause may join, but if there are a great number of applications the claims of members of the N.U. will be considered first. The charge will be 22s. 6d. a week for those willing to share a tent, 7s. 6d. extra being charged for a single tent. Each tent will contain a bedstead, mattress, pillow, and two blankets; washstand, chair, and small table, but members must bring their own linen. There will be a large dining tent where evening meetings can be held, a library tent and enquiry office, where literature will be sold, and a camp kitchen. Lectures and speakers' classes will be arranged; also walking and cycling expeditions to adjacent villages for propaganda.

For further particulars, rules, etc., apply to Miss Thurston, Appletree Cottage, Kingston, Taunton.

News from the Societies and Federations.

Scottish Federation.

The outstanding event of March has been the fourth annual meeting of the Federation. The attendance greatly outnumbered anything known before, most of the sixty-three Societies sending several representatives, all of whom were cheered by the records of successful work presented by Dr. Elsie Inglis, Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer. The membership of the Federation is now 7,370. The annual income for the past year was £3,662 13s. 9d.

Miss S. E. S. Mair, the President of the Union, gave a stimulating and hopeful address to the Federation. The Edinburgh Society entertained the delegates the evening before at a delightful reception, at which Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., gave an illuminating account of the present political situation.

Miss Matters and Mrs. Swanwick have each held during March a series of very successful meetings in the Central and Southern parts of Scotland. Many of the Societies are participating in the Scottish stall at the Woman's Kingdom, Olympia. Preparations will soon begin in earnest for the Summer School at St. Andrews, August 11th to September 8th. At present the possible contest in East Fife (reported elsewhere) is the all-absorbing preoccupation of Headquarters.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Federation, held in Edinburgh on March 28th, the Hon Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, made a strong appeal for further donations towards the various schemes of the Federation—in particular towards the One Thousand Guineas Fund and the Election and By-election Fund, as well as the Annual Purposes Fund. One of the Societies (Haddington) has sent a donation of £6 7s. 6d., divided into equal parts for each, of these schemes. This is most encouraging, but further effort must be made. East Fife By-election has fallen on the country like a bolt from the blue; others, or a General Election, may come as suddenly, and we should be prepared to take our part in it. The financial statement of the Federation closed with the substantial balance of over £189 in hand, but we must realise that, with the salaries of five organisers, the office staff, and expenses, we will need a constant supply of money to keep our heads well out of water.

ABERDEEN.—A very successful meeting was held in the Office on March 4th, when Dr. Lumsden, President of the Aberdeen Association for Women's Suffrage, gave a most delightful selection of readings from old Scottish ballads. The room was well filled, and Dr. Lumsden's spirited, sympathetic reading of Sir Patrick Spiers, Tamdane, Birmorie, and many other favourite ballads were thoroughly appreciated. Tea was served during an interval by a band of willing stewards. Flowers, cakes, and donations in money were received from members of Committee and outside friends, and after paying expenses, a sum of fully £2 was handed over to the Treasurer.

On March 6th in the Natural History Classroom, Marischal College, Dr. Lumsden addressed a large and appreciative audience, which included many men of the Workers' Educational Union. The subject of the lecture was "Women and Citizenship."

ARDROSSAN, SALTCOATS, AND STEVENSON.—The annual general meeting was held on February 9th at 38, Sydney Street, Saltcoats, when Mrs. Kerr, Secretary of the Society, took the chair. The record of the year's work done by the Society was very carefully detailed. Two very successful public meetings were reported—one in February, when Mrs. Abbot was speaker, and another in October, at which Miss Wakefield spoke on "The White Slave Traffic." We are pleased to report that the Society still continues to increase in numbers, twelve new members being enrolled during the past year. It was impossible for our small Society to send a delegate of its own to the Albert Hall Demonstration, but we were fortunate in securing Miss E. Miller, of the Vigilance Association, as proxy delegate. Besides Miss Miller, we had thirteen delegates from various Trade Unions. The Ardrossan U.F. Presbytry and the Saltcoats Town Council have passed resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage.

A meeting of the Society was held at 38, Sydney Street on March 2nd, when the Secretary read a paper on "The Odd Million Women." She dealt at length with the conditions under which women had to labour—the low wages and the sweated industries. The paper was followed by a free and intelligent discussion amongst the other members of the Society

A similar meeting was held on March 29th, when a paper was read on "Eugenics."

BERWICKSHIRE.—On March 14th Miss Bury addressed an open-air meeting in the Market Place, Duns. Despite a steady downpour of rain, a large gathering of townspeople listened with deep interest. The meeting was orderly throughout. Several questions were asked and satisfactorily answered, and the audience seemed very appreciative.

On March 20th Miss Muriel Matters addressed a meeting in the Town Hall, Duns.

DUNDEE.—The annual business meeting was held in the Foresters' Hall on March 4th, when, in spite of bad weather, a large company of ladies were present. Miss Miller, President, was in the chair, and Miss Henderson, the able and energetic Hon. Secretary, read a most encouraging report, showing that the membership is steadily increasing, and the financial position most satisfactory. Throughout the year work has been concentrated on propaganda amongst the Parliamentary electorate, with a view of securing evidence of interest in the women's question. A memorial to Mr. Churchill was signed by a number of prominent citizens. The work of the Society has been extended to the county, and a Branch has been formed at Carnoustie. The financial report read by Miss M'Intyre showed receipts amounting to £239, the balance for the year being £60 2s. 11d. The adoption of the reports was moved by the Rev. James Orr, Barnhill. After the election of office-bearers and Committee, a most interesting and educative lantern lecture—"Women's Work in the Empire"—was given by Miss Henderson.

EDINBURGH.—March 5th.—Annual meeting of the Bo'ness Branch at Bo'ness, 8 p.m. The meeting was held in the Auditorium. The audience, which consisted of members only, was small but interested. Mrs. Shaw McLaren kindly took Miss Low's place, and spoke on the work done by the National Union during the past year; she also gave a short account of that done by the Edinburgh National Society.

March 6th.—Office meeting.—Miss Crompton gave an excellent address entitled "The International Women's Suffrage Movement." Her description of the Congress at Budapest was most vivid, and her account of the work done by the International Women's Suffrage Movement was interesting in the extreme. Miss Loudon took the chair. Seventeen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

March 9th.—The Debating Society met at 40, Shandwick Place at 8 p.m. The subject chosen was "Should Women Sit in Parliament?" Mrs. Eddington read a paper for the affirmative, and Mr. Mills took the negative. Both papers were excellent; Mrs. Eddington was seconded by Mrs. Nicol, and Mr. Milne by Mr. Loudon. A great deal of discussion followed, as the meeting was very large, and at the end a vote was taken, the result being twenty-three for the affirmative and seventeen against.

March 11th.—Public meeting, Alloa, at 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Low, on "How Women's Suffrage will Benefit the State." Good meeting.

March 13th.—Office meeting, 4.30 p.m. Speaker, Miss Amy Cameron (Secretary, Scottish Domestic Servants' Association), on "Women under the Insurance Act in Scotland." Good meeting. Miss Cameron's excellent address was much appreciated, as a great many points were made clear, and all questions put were well answered. Thirteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

March 16th.—Meeting—Newington Working Men's Unionist Club, 19, Newington Road—8 p.m.—Subject, "Why Women Want the Vote." Miss Low spoke, and an open discussion followed, when Miss Low had to answer a good deal of friendly heckling.

March 20th.—Dramatic performance, "The Antigone of Sophocles," Lauriston Hall, 8 p.m. A most striking and finished rendering of the tragedy was given, and the music, which was specially written by Mrs. Frank Baily, was most effective. Special praise is due to Mrs. More Nisbet, who took the most difficult *rôle* of Creon, and gave a strong and artistic rendering of the part; to Miss Lucy Bruce, who was most effective as Antigone; Miss Molly Bruce, who made a most convincing boy as Haemon; to Miss Orphoot, who, as the Messenger, invested her part with great vigour; Mrs Morley Fletcher, who gave a most dignified impersonation of Euerydice. The following parts were also most artistically rendered: Mrs. Frank Baily as Ismene, Mrs. Leebody as Leader of the Chorus, Miss Jean Pagan as the Blind Prophet, Miss Moira Leebody as the Boy, and Miss I. M. Papan as the Messenger. We must also thank the numerous ladies who so kindly took part in the chorus. The play was stage managed most efficiently by Miss I. M. Pagan, who gave an interesting address on Greek Drama at the beginning of the evening. The costumes were designed by Miss J. E. Pagan, who is to be congratulated on the beautiful dresses. Mr. Francis M. Duff was the able conductor of the orchestra.

March 21st.—A most successful drawing-room meeting was given by Mrs. Inglis Clark, Rosedene, South Lauder Road, at 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters, whose speech charmed the large audience.

March 23rd.—The Debating Society met at 40, Shandwick Place, the subject being "Should work be paid on its merits irrespective of sex." The affirmative was most ably taken by Miss Bunce, seconded by Mrs Purves, and the negative was taken by Mr. Forrester, seconded by Mr. Murray. An interesting discussion followed, in which a large number of the audience took part. A vote was taken, and the affirmative was carried unanimously.

March 25th.—Meeting of the Young Women's Social Circle, in St. Andrew's Place U.F. Church, Leith, at 8.15 p.m. Miss Loudon kindly took Miss Pressley-Smith's place, and gave an interesting Suffrage speech.

March 27th.—A most successful party was given by the Edinburgh Society for the delegates to the annual meeting of the Scottish Federation, at 40, Shandwick Place. A large number were present, and listened with great interest to an excellent speech given by Mrs. Swanwick.

March 30th.—A meeting was held at 40, Shandwick Place, at 8 p.m., to inaugurate the Active Service League. In spite of its being very wet, a large number attended and took a deep interest in all the schemes suggested. Miss Daisy Mackay has kindly consented to be Hon. Secretary, and the Committee consists of Mrs. Eddington (Press Sec., E.N.S.), Miss Jeffrey (F.W.S. Hon. Sec.), Miss Moody (COMMON CAUSE Sec.), Miss Hilda Cotterill, and Miss Low.

March 31st.—A public meeting was held at 40, Shandwick Place, at 4.30 p.m. Mrs. Swanwick was the speaker, and gave a splendid speech on the election policy of the N.U. A number of members of the C.U.W.F.A. were observed to be present.

Public meeting, Innerleithen, 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Low. Large and interested audience.

During March, 586 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold by the Edinburgh Society.

FALKIRK.—This Society has been fairly active during the last two months. With the help of an Organiser—Miss Craigie—who spent some five weeks in the Falkirk district, it was arranged that deputations should wait upon the Town Council, Trades Council, local I.L.P., Ironmoulders' Association, and the Railwaymen's Union, with the result that two delegates were sent to the great Albert Hall Demonstration, and sympathy with the Suffrage movement was expressed by all the various bodies.

A jumble sale has been held, which realised £9 1s., and a substantial donation was sent to Headquarters. Two successful drawing-room meetings were addressed by Miss Craigie, and several new members were secured.

On February 11th a meeting was held in Falkirk Town Hall, with Councillor Turner, Glasgow, in the chair. Miss Lumsden, LL.D., was the speaker, and held the audience for fully an hour. At the close of the meeting fourteen new members joined.

A most successful café chantant was held in the Town Hall on March 18th. Ladies presided over more than thirty small tables, each decorated with flowers of the colours of the N.U. Miss Helen Blair, of London, and Miss Helen Towry, of Lenzie, along with a number of talented local artistes, gave a most attractive programme, and in the course of the evening Miss Muriel Matters charmed the great audience by her eloquence. It is felt that in this way the cause of suffrage has been brought before many people who would not otherwise be reached, and it is believed that as a result the Society will be greatly strengthened and the membership increased. The drawings amounted to over £40.

GLASGOW.—March 1st.—Miss Stuart Paterson and Miss Shakspeare spoke to the National Union of Railwaymen. A debate followed, in the course of which it was stated that N.U.R. proposed to discuss at the next general meeting so to alter their title that women railway workers could be included in the Union. Forty-six F.W.S. cards were signed.

March 5th.—Suffrage debate arranged by Liberal Association at Stephs Union Hall. Mrs. Sample, W.F.L., spoke for the Suffrage, and carried her motion by eighty-three votes to forty-six. Twenty-one copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

March 13th.—Office At Home, at which Dr. Everett McLaren read a paper on "Eugenics" to an unusually large audience. Six new members were obtained, and fourteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

March 16th.—Miss Shakspeare took two open-air meetings at 1.30 and 2.30 at James Street and John Street, Bridgeton. Miss K. W. Lindsay and Paton took the chair at the respective meetings.

March 20th.—Office At Home, at which Miss Lucy B. Shakspeare read a paper on "Child and State."

March 23rd.—Public meeting in Bridgeton Machanics' Hall. Speakers, Mrs. Swanwick, Miss Lucy Shakspeare, Miss Patrick, and the Rev. W. Rankin. Mr. C. Rossiyn Mitchell was in the chair. The hall was packed, so that there was not even standing room left, and the speakers were very well received. The Suffrage resolutions were carried *nem. con.* Sixty-three copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold (all that there were), and also 14s. worth of literature. The collection amounted to over £4, and five new members and eighty-six F.W.S. were obtained.

March 27th.—Office At Home, at which Mrs. Hunter read a paper on "How some of our Laws affect Women." There was a good attendance.

F.W.S.—Miss Lilaway Watson has become Hon. Secretary of the Glasgow F.W.S.

Speakers' Class has been formed. Twelve have joined. The fee for four lessons is 2s. 6d.

April 5th.—A conference has been arranged to meet at the Office, 202, Hope Street, at this date, composed of the representatives of the men's societies who had promised to go on the deputation to Mr. Asquith. It is proposed to discuss what steps shall be taken to signify their indignation at Mr. Asquith's refusal to see them.

During the month of March seventy-two new members have joined the Society. The total membership is now 1,241. Nine dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold from the Office.

HAWICK Society has sustained a great loss in the death of its much esteemed President, Mrs. Grieve, of Brauxhoim Park, who passed away February 20th. Mrs. Grieve had been a warm and generous supporter of the Suffrage cause for many years, and had studied its history thoroughly. The members of the Society sent a letter conveying their deep sympathy with the bereaved family.

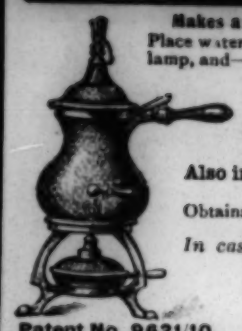
INNERLEITHEN.—Under the auspices of the Innerleithen Society, four meetings were held in Walkerburn at the beginning of March, all of which were addressed by Mrs. Streeter, N.U. Organiser. The meetings were held in the houses of members, whose courtesy was much appreciated by the Innerleithen Committee. Mrs. Streeter's speeches roused great enthusiasm, and new members joined at every meeting. A meeting was also held in the same week in the Free Library Hall, Innerleithen, called at one day's notice. There was a large and enthusiastic audience assembled to listen to Mrs. Streeter, and five new members joined. Mrs. Streeter is shortly returning to Innerleithen, and will address meetings there. Miss Alice Low, Edinburgh, addressed a meeting in the Free Library Hall, Innerleithen, on March 31st. There was a large attendance, presided over by Mr. George Fisher. Several new members were gained, and great interest was shown in Miss Low's admirable speech.

KIRKCALDY.—The first annual meeting of the Society was held on March 4th in the Beveridge Hall, which was comfortably filled. Mrs. Laing presided, and was accompanied on the platform by Mrs. Leathes, Dr. Elsie Inglis, and Mrs. Honeyman (Hon. Secretary). The report of the Society shows a steady increase in membership. The office-bearers

NEURALGIA
strikes here. Get
ZOX
FREE. Send stamped addressed envelope, and get Two Powders Free. 1/- and 2/6 a box, of chemists. Stores.
Zox Co., 11, Hatton Gdn, London.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

THE ONLY PERFECT COFFEE MAKER is the
CAFFETA



Makes a Useful and Novel Present.
Place water and coffee together, light the lamp, and—wait for the whistle to blow that's all.
PLATED OR COPPER.
Size:
4 Cups. 6 Cups. 8 Cups.
15/6 21/- 25/-
Also in Sterling Silver. Prices on Application.
Obtainable from all leading Stores and Silversmiths.
In case of difficulty, write the Manufacturer:
L. WIENER, 1A, FORE ST., LONDON, E.C.
Patent No. 9621/10.

Why keep useless Jewellery?
The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, HAMPSTEAD Rd., London, W. & 127, FENCHURCH St. E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, 2036 North.
ALL PARCELS receive offer, or cash, by return post.

SOAP.
A
Spring Cleaning
Offer
(For 6 weeks only).
A Five Shilling Box
containing:—

4 LARGE BARS XX PALE SOAP (45 to 1 cwt.)	3 4
10 BARS SANSO (Cheapest and best for Washing Paints, Pans, etc.)	1 8
Carriage paid	5 0

Order a box from the
SUFFRAGE SHOP
54, Long Row, Nottingham.
All profits to the Cause.
JOHN KNIGHT, LTD.,
The Royal Primrose Soap Works,
LONDON, E.

and Committee were re-elected, and after tea Mrs. Leathes gave an excellent address. Dr. Inglis and Rev. John Campbell also spoke. Several new members joined, forty-five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and a collection of £4 4s. 5d. was taken.

ORCADIAN.—A meeting of this Society was held in the Albert Hall, Kirkwall, on Thursday evening last week, Mr. James Miller in the chair. Mrs. J. W. Cursiter, Hon. Secretary, having read communications regarding section of exhibition of the Woman's Kingdom, to be held in Olympia, London, in April, Miss Craighead introduced a discussion on the last part of the book, "Children and the State," by W. H. Stuart Garnett. A discussion followed, in which several members took part.

PAISLEY.—A very successful cake and candy sale was held on March 7th in the Minor Town Hall. The sale was opened by Miss MacFarlane Park, Glasgow, and the Rev. A. Wilson was in the chair. There was a large attendance, and the handsome sum of £29 was realised

PEEBLES.—The annual meeting was held in the Episcopal Church Hall on March 3rd. Mr. G. Harrison Ballantyne presided, and was accompanied to the platform by Dr. Elsie Inglis. The Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Thorburn, reported a steady increase in numbers and funds during the past year. The activities included meetings addressed by Fru Anker, Miss Lumsden, LL.D., and Mrs. Abbott. Four members attended the St. Andrews Summer School. The financial report submitted by Mrs. Murray, Manor, showed a balance in hand of £13 7s. 10d., after giving £10 to the Federation. After the election of office-bearers, Dr. Inglis gave an address, which was heartily appreciated.

ST. ANDREWS.—The annual business meeting was held in the Council Chamber on February 26th. After Mrs. Leathes had addressed the meeting, a long and most interesting report was read by Mrs. Scott, the Hon. Secretary. The past year has been a most exciting and momentous one for Suffrage in St. Andrews. The Society's activities have included a most successful sale, shop, At Homes, concert, theatricals, open-air meetings, deputations, lectures to working-women, and a Suffrage library. Members took part in the Pilgrimage, carrying the St. Andrews banner, and attended the Summer School. The militants, by their destruction of property in the neighbourhood, caused feeling to run very high, but, in spite of this, the membership has increased to 205. Out of an income of £83 19s. 8d. the Society has given £21 to the National Union and £28 to the Scottish Federation.

A public debate on Woman's Suffrage was held at the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on March 26th, the hall being well filled, and the large audience following with keen attention the arguments of the two speakers, Mrs. Swanwick and Miss Pott. After several questions had been put to both speakers, and a further ten minutes had been allotted to each for a few concluding remarks, the vote was taken amid great excitement. The result proved a majority of 19 for the "Antis," the figures being: for Miss Pott's resolution, 167; against, 148. A special word of thanks is due to Colonel Sprot, the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct of the meeting, and to Mrs. Scott, the zealous and inspiring Honorary Secretary of the St. Andrews Burghs W.S.S., for the splendid arrangements she had made beforehand, supported by a Committee representative of both parties. The result of the voting was not altogether unexpected, as the Anti-suffragists are very strongly represented in the neighbourhood.

A successful Jumble Sale and "White Elephant" Sale, in aid of the funds of the St. Andrews Burghs Woman's Suffrage Society, was held at the Good Templar Hall, St. Andrews, on March 19th. Mr. John Macgregor kindly conducted the auction sale of some of the goods, and the arrangements were admirably carried out by Mrs. Stout, Mrs. Strettell, Miss Houston, and other helpers, with the result that over £29 was handed over to the Treasurer of the Society, Mrs. Rowland, as the proceeds.

West Midland.

ORGANISER'S REPORT.—Miss Knight, with the assistance of Miss Loughman, has been doing some very good work in Redditch, and put that Society once more on a satisfactory footing. The great difficulty of finding a good Secretary has at length been surmounted by a local gentleman offering his services, and his election will take place next Committee meeting. Several outdoor meetings have been held, and twenty-two new members have been gained since the middle of February. A fairly representative Committee has been formed, so that there is good hope of active work being undertaken. Miss Knight has also visited Upton, Leominster, and Whitechurch for the purposes of strengthening those Societies, and she has addressed members' meetings at Hereford, Church Stretton, and Bridgnorth on the work of the Federation.

HEREFORD.—March 20th.—A fine public meeting assembled at the Town Hall to hear Mrs. Philip Snowden, but, owing to a sudden illness, she was unable to come. Her place was taken by Mrs. Cooper, who gave a most interesting speech from the Labour point of view, dealing especially with sweated industries. The chair was taken by Mr. G. K. Dymond. As a result, five new members joined and thirty-four F.W.S. cards were signed.

On March 6th members' meetings were held both in the afternoon and evening, at which Miss Knight spoke.

SHREWSBURY.—The great event of the month has been the Sweated Industries Exhibition, held at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on March 24th and 25th, at which all the Shropshire Suffrage Societies took part. The Exhibition was opened on the first day by Mrs. Kempthorne, who, as well as the Bishop of Lichfield, is a keen Suffragist; both are also deeply interested in the social and economic conditions of the poor. The address was given by Mr. Mallon (Secretary, Anti-sweating League), who had a great deal of information to impart on the sweated trades and also on the Trades Board Act. On the second day the Exhibition was opened by Mrs. Rowland Hunt, wife of the member for South Shropshire, the speaker being Mrs. Bassett. Mrs. Harley presided on both occasions. On each day there was a lantern lecture at 6 p.m., and a free public meeting at 8 p.m. The speakers were Miss I. O. Ford, Mr. Cameron Grant, Mrs. Ring, and Miss Knight. Six women workers were in the hall plying their sweated trades, and were surrounded all day by groups of interested spectators eager to learn more about them and their hard lives. Various stalls of non-sweated goods were under the charge of the following ladies: Needlework, Mrs. Matthews; sweets and confectionery, Mrs. Webb; leadless glaze, Mrs. Harley; literature, Miss Hilis and Miss Beckley. The Oswestry Suffrage Society brought over sixteen members and "Friends," and Bridgnorth twelve. The Exhibition made a deep impression in the town, and several new members joined the local Suffrage Society.

WORCESTER.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Public Hall on March 25th, at which Miss Muriel Matters and Mr. Cameron Grant were the speakers. Dr. Moore Ede (Dean of Worcester) took the chair. The subject of Miss Matters's address was "The Spirit of the Woman's Movement," and that of Mr. Cameron Grant was "Women, their Work and Wages." Both were listened to with deep interest. A large number of F.W.S. cards were signed, and three new members joined.

On March 8th Miss Williams took part in a debate on "Women's Suffrage" at the College for the Education of the Blind, the resolution being lost by one vote.

On March 16th a members' meeting was held, at which Miss Williams gave a lecture explaining the use and work of the Federation.

WELLINGTON.—The usual monthly social was held on March 17th. Miss Pearson, of Wolverhampton, spoke, and recitations were given by Miss C. Riley and Miss Alice Barber. The members of this Society took part in the Sweated Industries Exhibition held in Shrewsbury.

North-Western Federation.

CARLISLE.—By inadvertence a notice which should have appeared last month was kept back. On February 11th Mrs. Reay, Carlisle, addressed the members of the Railway Women's Guild on "Why Women Want the Vote," after which Mrs. Fyfe, F.W.S. Hon. Sec., enrolled two new members and sixteen "Friends."

The fourth meeting in connection with "The State and the Child" was held on April 2nd (by the kind permission of Miss Reynolds), at 19, Castle Street. Miss Reynolds spoke on "Defective Children," with special reference to Dr. Montessori's methods and apparatus. The apparatus was examined with much interest by the audience, both before and after the lecture, and many of the grown-ups yielded to the fascination of these new kinds of playthings. The second speaker was Miss Hayes, who read a paper on "Juvenile Labour Exchanges and Care Committees." She made a special appeal for more helpers on these After-care Committees, and explained the good work that is being done among poor children, both before and after they obtain employment. Miss Bardsley presided over the meeting, and there was a good attendance.

COCKERMOUTH.—The annual meeting took place on March 23rd, when Miss Sidney Knight, Keswick, spoke, and Canon Pollock took the chair. "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky" was well rendered by Mrs. Frank Hayton and Miss Evans, and a song by Miss A. Robinson gave much pleasure.

CLEATOR MOOR.—Miss Millington spent a week here in March, and obtained a promise of a drawing-room meeting later on, and permission for an address to the Women's Co-operative Guild. It is hoped that a Society may be formed, including Arlecdon and Frizington.

EGREMONT.—Miss Millington has also done some canvassing here, and hopes to get the political associations to receive speakers.

KENDAL.—The annual meeting was held in the Primary Rooms, Stramongate, on March 29th. It was well attended. After hearing a most interesting report of the year's work from Miss Harrison, we were glad to receive Miss Sharpe and Mr. Bullen from Ambleside. They came to explain and discuss changes that might be made in the Federation. Mrs. Benson and Mrs Gaudy kindly gave the members tea.

BURTON.—March 20th.—Miss Sidney Knight addressed an interested meeting. Colonel Walker Jones was in the chair. There is a good prospect that the meeting may result in the formation of a Society at Burton.

MARYPORT.—The annual meeting was held on March 25th, when arrangements were made for a sale in the summer. After tea, a short address was given by Miss Millington, followed by discussion as to future propaganda work.

PENRITH.—On March 29th Miss Gladys Pott, N.L.O.W.S., and Miss Bardsley, of Carlisle, debated under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of the Conservative Club. Mrs. G. V. Smith presided, and the debate was very instructive and enjoyable.

WIGTON (Carlisle).—On March 7th Miss Millington met the Wigton Society to discuss propaganda work. Some members are beginning to collect F.W.S., and hope to arrange cottage or other small meetings.

WHITEHAVEN.—A meeting for members and "Friends" has been arranged for April 7th, when Mr. David Plews, I.L.P., and Miss Millington will endeavour to set going the F.W.S. scheme.

WORKINGTON.—During the latter part of February and March Miss Millington has seen most of the local Trade Union Secretaries, with a view to getting resolutions passed by the branches. They have already been passed by the Trades and Labour Council, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and the General Council of the Cumberland Miners' Association, representing close upon 10,000 miners in five of the Cumberland divisions. Several of the miners' lodges had been addressed last September by Mrs. Oldham, and had passed resolutions. The Women's

Co-operative Guild invited Miss Millington to address them, and afterwards eagerly took away leaflets and "Friends'" cards, saying that they would get them signed and would consider cottage meetings. The Workington Branch of the Operative House and Ship Painters have passed a resolution unanimously.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

ALDERSHOT.—Miss Fielden spoke on "Industrial Women's Disabilities" in the Institute on March 12th, the Vicar presiding. Twelve "Friends" and one member joined. 18s. 10d. was collected.

BEXHILL.—The annual public meeting was held on April 2nd in the Victoria Hall, and was well attended. Mrs. Strickland, the President of the Bexhill Branch of the N.U.W.S.S., presided, and Mrs. Leathes, from Canada, was the chief speaker. She dealt with the subject of Women's Suffrage very skilfully, and gave some good points which are not so commonly raised as others.

BOGNOR.—Mrs. Fawcett's resolution demanding a Government measure was carried in the Queen's Hall, Mrs. Dempster presiding. The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell seconded.

BRIGHTON.—Miss Boldero, P.L.G., spoke on "Women's Legal Disabilities" at the Club, Mrs. Fawssett, P.L.G., presiding. Mrs. Strickland treated the same subject, lamenting the death of Mrs. Martindale, a Suffrage pioneer. Miss Pickworth took the chair. A "Friends'" meeting on the 18th gained twelve members. Miss Verrall and Miss Merrifield spoke. At the annual meeting Miss Verrall spoke on "The Lightning Campaign and Active Service League," and the Speakers' Practice Class gave a mock debate. Mrs. Abbot won a debate against Mrs. Norris in the Y.M.C.A. Debating Society by 75 votes to 49. Lady Betty Balfour addressed a meeting to form a C.U.W.F.A. Branch. The Chairman, the Hon. John Gordon, declared himself the staunchest supporter.

CAMBERLEY.—Lady Frances Balfour and Mr. Mitchell spoke on a Government measure, Sir William Chance presiding, in the Drill Hall. The sale of tickets and collection covered expenses. Forty "Friends" signed. The resolution was passed, six con. Mrs. Vulliamy lectured on "Parliament and Moral Reform" at Mrs. Davies's on March 26th (the third educational lecture).

CROYDON AND PURLEY.—Mrs. Fawcett spoke on "Our Growth and Policy," Mr. Startup on "The Men's League," in St. Augustine's Hall on the 18th. Weekly At Homes are being well attended, and continue after Easter.

DORKING.—Lectures were given in the Public Hall on March 4th, 18th, and 25th, on "The Feeble-Minded," by Miss Fox; "Infant Mortality," by Miss Cox; "Poor Law Children," by Miss Penrose Philp.

EASTBOURNE.—Mr. Hunt, M.P., opened a Sweated Industries Exhibition in the Town Hall on the 11th; Miss Lawrence lectured; forty "Friends" signed. Financial success was achieved. On the 12th Miss Boldero debated against Miss Cooke on "Tax-Resistance" at the Suffrage Rooms. The policy was vetoed by seven votes. Mrs. Stracey read a paper there on "Bernard Shaw's Heroines" at Miss Gatliff's reception on April 2nd.

GODALMING.—Mr. Fenner Brockway and Miss O'Shea addressed an enthusiastic meeting on April 2nd, Mr. Pilcher presiding. The usual resolution was carried unanimously. Sir William Chance proposed votes of thanks.

GUILDFORD.—Lectures were given at the Office on "The Need for Women on Local Government Bodies," "Wives and Mothers under the Poor Law," and "Disabilities of Women in Industry."

HASLEMERE.—Mrs. Vinall has canvassed from house to house, obtaining 249 "Friends" in the district and advertising Mrs. Rackham's lecture on "Wives and Mothers under the Law," on March 23rd, and the Grayshott meeting on the 27th, when Sir William Chance presided and Miss Ford spoke, Mr. Simms seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The study circle has studied "Women in Industry." There are 227 members, 801 "Friends."

HEATHFIELD.—Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. Stables proposed and seconded the usual resolution in the Recreation Hall on the 25th, which was carried, three con, Lady Robert Cecil presiding. Mr. Swann and the Rev. H. Grahame Clarke proposed and seconded the vote of thanks.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—On the 20th Mr. Baillie Weaver spoke at Ventnor, Mrs. Coode presiding. Twenty-four "Friends" signed. Colonel Guild and Mr. Colenutt proposed and seconded a vote of thanks. Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Fielden, Alderman Thomas, and three clergymen spoke in the Drill Hall, Newport, on the 21st, Lady Baring presiding in her husband's absence through illness. Twenty-nine "Friends" signed. Mrs. Dempster and Miss Power spoke at Shoreham on the 30th, Mr. Boyce in the chair. Fifty-three "Friends" and three members joined. These ladies spoke at Steying next day, Mr. Congreve-Pridgeon presiding. Seventy-three "Friends" and four members joined. The resolution was carried each time, two con. Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. Baillie Weaver proposed and seconded the usual resolution in the Ryde Town Hall, the Rev. G. L. Davey presiding. It was carried unanimously by a large audience.

NEW FOREST.—On the 26th Mrs. Victor Blake spoke at a crowded "Friends'" gathering, with music. Thirty-one "Friends" and four members joined. A good collection was taken. The Rev. J. E. Kelsall presided.

PEASLAKE.—Miss Aston and Miss Baker spoke in the Schoolroom on the 13th, Rev. T. Orpen presiding. Eight "Friends" signed

PORTSMOUTH.—Sweated goods were exhibited at the Suffrage Rooms from March 3rd to 12th. Dr. Kirkness lectured on "Infant Mortality" at the opening, Dr. Marie Grigsby presiding.

ROMSEY.—Mrs. Dempster and Dr. Stancomb spoke in the Town Hall on the 12th, Miss Buckell in the chair.

WEYBRIDGE.—Mrs. Dempster addressed working-women on the 19th Miss Gardiner presiding. Forty-two "Friends" signed. Next day Miss Fielding and Mr. Mitchell spoke in public, Mr. Chilcot as Chairman.

WOKING.—Mrs. Cowmeadow canvassed Trade Unions and women's organisations from February 1st to 10th for the Albert Hall meeting, which five delegates attended. £8 was sent to the Mandate Fund.

WORTHING.—At three office meetings Miss Hare spoke on "Marriage and Divorce Laws," Mr. Cuthbert on Suffrage in general, Miss Whiteley on "Legal Improvements where Women Vote." Miss Gray, Mrs. Millbank-Smith, and Miss Roberts were hostesses. On the 19th Miss Rich entertained and addressed "Friends." On the 24th Mrs. Fawcett spoke at the Literary Institute, Mr. Jennings presiding. Much support was gained. On the 30th a rummage sale was held at Broadwater.

ORGANISATION IN SOUTHAMPTON.—Four weekly meetings were held at the Art Gallery in March and April, when Mrs. Palmer spoke on "Race Culture," Capt. Arthur St. John (Hon. Sec., Penal Reform League), on "Penal Reform," the Rev. E. G. Wells, of St. Mary's, Southampton, on "Housing," and Mrs. Russell Rea on "Japan," with lantern views. The attendance has increased, and interesting discussions took place on penal reform and housing, the latter being the outcome of Miss Dutton's (the Oragniser) address last month. Plans of model cottages were on view. Miss Dutton has had an active campaign, addressing working-women and adult schools and breaking new ground. When the women realised the connection of the vote with their daily lives they grew enthusiastic. One said, "If I had known what a Suffrage meeting was like, I should have gone to one before." Trade Union work is in progress, the British Seafarers' Union, with four thousand members, and Co-operative Bricklayers' Union, with two hundred, having promised to propose a Women's Suffrage resolution at meetings next week. Miss Royden and Mr. Cameron Grant will address a public meeting on April 16th, after which a week of outdoor meetings and THE COMMON CAUSE selling will follow. Miss Dutton has visited "Friends," and twenty members have joined. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold at all meetings. Southampton is not hopeless. As a local clergyman put it recently, "Why is Southampton so apathetic? It must be the wind by which it is surrounded." "But," said a bystander," "the salt tide comes up and purifies it!" Behold a parable.

Bournemouth Branch.

March 10th—Last At Home of the season—Mrs. Lyon (Hon. Sec.). Hostess—Crowded meeting—Capital gramaphone Suffrage speeches—Reports of London meeting by Mrs. Lyon, Miss Paterson, and Mrs. Rowe—Comic recitations, Mrs. Tobley—Anti logic ably answered by Claude Lyon, Esq.

Pokesdown Debating Society—March 10th—Mrs. Laney (Hon. Org. Sec., N.U.) against militant methods—Miss Howes (W.S.P.U.) for—Crowded house—Mrs. Laney large majority.

March 18th—Princes Hall, Grand Hotel—Monthly meeting and public At Home—Chair, Rev. Hon. Adderley, Vicar, St. Peter's, Parkstone—Stirring address—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford—Splendid, as always—Several new members joined the Branch.

March 30th—Mrs. P. Shaw's Speakers' Class closed for the season. The students presented her with a book in token of gratitude.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

APRIL 15.

Kensal Rise—St. Anne's Vicarage, Salisbury Road—Meeting of Independent Labour Party—Speaker, Dr. Jessie Grainger-Evans 8.45

APRIL 16.

Chiswick—Church Institute, Strand-on-the-Green—Meeting and Entertainment—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward—One-act Play, "One of the Old Guards," by Miss Constance Campbell 8.0.

The Provinces.

Birmingham—Annual Session, Good Templars—Temperance and Suffrage Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 11.15

APRIL 14.

Lowestoft—Procession starting from Royal Plain at 1.30
Meeting at the Marina Theatre—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Mrs. Rackham, Miss Matters—Chair, Sir Victor Horsley 3.0
Leighton's Restaurant—Reception 8.0

APRIL 15.

Bournemouth—Wilberforce Hall (near Central Station)—Suffrage Play—Tickets on sale at Office, Trinity Chambers 3.30

Holmbury—St. Mary Schoolroom—Speakers, Miss M. Baker, Miss C. Aston—Chair, Mrs. Russell Rea 3.0

Keswick—Lingholm (by kind invitation of Lady Rochdale)—Suffrage Fête and Sale, Café Chantant, and Theatricals 2.30—7.0

Norwich—Thatched Assembly Rooms—Annual Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.—Chair, Mrs. James Stuart 3.0

INEXPENSIVE MILLINERY

A DAINTY MODEL charmingly made of lemon silk with crown and edge of tete-de-negre tulle. The trail of tiny flowers with cluster at side gives a very pretty effect. Also in other colourings.

SPECIAL VALUE. Price 11/9

Parnells VICTORIA

W. PARNELL & Co., Wilton Road and Vauxhall Bridge Road, LONDON, S.W.

APRIL 16.

Beccles—Public Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Worthington 8.0

Bristol—Adult School, Horfield—Speaker, Miss A. Tanner

Bungay—King's Head Hotel—Speaker, Mrs Rackham 3.0

Malton—Lecture Room of Friends' Meeting House—Members' Quarterly Meeting 3.30—5.30

Southampton—Victoria Rooms—Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden, Mr. Cameron Grant—Chair, the Rev. Mered J. Rush 8.0

APRIL 17.

Bridgnorth—Town Hall—Speakers, the Rev. Canon Peter Green (of Manchester), Mrs. Osler—Chair, Mrs. Rowland Hunt 8.0

Bristol—12, Balmoral Road—Working Party—Address by Miss Tanner 3.0—4.30

Scotland.

APRIL 13.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Meeting of the Debating Society—Subject: "Should the Drink Traffic be Nationalised"—Affirmative Opener, Mr. Johnstone; Seconder, Mr. A. B. Selcraig 8.0

APRIL 15.

Aberdeen—214, Union Street—Annual Business Meeting at Suffrage Offices 8.0

Leith—Deputation to Leith Trades and Labour Council—Led by Miss Pressley-Smith

APRIL 17.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Mrs. Shaw McLaren on "What the Woman's Movement Means to Some of Us" 4.30

Elgin—Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Academy Street—Cake and Candy Sale 3.0

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help *The Common Cause.*

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W. Subscription, One Guinea. Luncheons 1s. 3d., Dinners 1s. 6d. The Club possesses an excellent Library. All particulars, Secretary.

LEAGUE OF JUSTICE.—22, South Molton-st., W. A Feminist League. Join it and strengthen the New Militancy (law-abiding) for the Cause.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Tuesday, April 21st, at 3 p.m. New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "Woman as Citizen." Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

SUFFRAGE SONG for Meetings, &c. Ask for "The City of Beautiful Light." Dignified, melodious, and stirring. Music by Frank Elton.—Publishers, West & Co., 24, Rathbone-pl., Oxford-st., W.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

BRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive Grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the Staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

"HEALTHY BOYHOOD," by Arthur Trewby, M.A. For boys from 12 to 17. Recommended by *The Lancet* and eminent educationalists. Price 1s., post free, from Healthy Boyhood Crusade, March House, Kilmarnock.

POSITIONS VACANT.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; thoroughly trustworthy, superior woman, over 30; family, 4; 2 servants and nursemaid; last cook stayed years; wages £22-£30. Mrs. Marvin, The Dyke, Berkhampsted, Herts.

LEAGUE OF JUSTICE.—Home Workers' Bureau (licensed L.C.C.), 22, South Molton-st., W. Ladies wanting servants should apply Hon. Sec., Monday, Wednesday, 2.0—4.0, Friday, 2.0—5.30. The only Suffragist Bureau.

WANTED for work of suburban house, two reliable maids. Cleanliness and good plain cooking essential. Suit sisters or friends.—Reply, Box 3,011, Common Cause Office

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

HANDICRAFTS & POTTERY.
Hand Beaten Copper Work, Handweavings, Jewellery, Basket Work, Handmade Lace, Wrought Iron, Leather Work, English and Foreign Pottery, &c.
THE HANDICRAFT & POTTERY SHOP, 56 LYMINGTON ROAD, FINCHLEY ROAD. (Opposite Central Library.)

MEDICAL.

FULLY-TRAINED medical, surgical, maternity, and fever "nurses" supplied at any hour.—Apply, Miss Lloyd, 61, Gloucester-crescent, Gloucester-gate, N.W. Tel. 6770 Hampstead.

TYPEWRITING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TYPEWRITING, TRANSLATIONS. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Telephone, 5638 London Wall.

MOTORING.

MISS A. PRESTON
Teaches Motor Driving, "Running Repairs," Country Pupils. Officially recommended by the R.A.C.
2, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

MISS C. GRIFF, Certificated Engineer,
Advises on purchase of Automobiles new and second-hand, Touring Upkeep, etc., House Lighting, Farm Machinery, Stationary Plant. Interviews by appointment.
52, NEW BOND STREET, W.

TOURING or otherwise.—Wolseley car for hire; experienced chauffeuse; R.A.C. Cert.; teach driving, running repairs.—Terms, apply Miss Carver, Rhosneigr, Anglesey.

GARDENING, &c.

GARDENING, Poultry, Beekeeping. Few students received for tuition in above. Beautiful surroundings, near Hindhead.—Miss Unwin, F.R.H.S., Churt, Farnham, Surrey

STRONG ROCK PLANTS. Moderate prices. Lists on application. Suffrage sales, special quotations. —The Misses Evans, F.R.H.S., The Vale House, Stamford.

TUITION given to ladies in up-to-date poultry and fruit farming.—For terms and prospectus apply, Miss Bell, Hazeldene, Ightham, Kent.

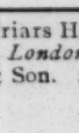
BUSINESS.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049

TOILET.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin

PRINTING, &c.



WOMEN'S KINGDOM EXHIBITION.
If you are exhibiting or working in this Exhibition, you will want Show Cards, Illustrated Posters, and Ticket Writing done, why not give your work to women?
Sappho Press, 56, Parkhill Rd., Hampstead, N.W.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

A LADY makes Blouses, Skirts, Morning Dresses, and Underclothing, Children's Frocks, &c., Ladies' own materials used. Renovations and alterations undertaken. *Very moderate charges always.*—"Elizabeth," 35, Ferntower-rd., Canonbury, London.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER, from 12s. 6d.—Emilie, 17, Burlington Arcade.

DE-VALLOISE, 18, Berners-st.—Modes; millinery; day and evening gowns, from £4 4s.; renovations a speciality; ladies' own materials made up.

LADY BETTY — **French Millinery and Blouses, Paris Model Gowns at moderate prices & 43, Queen's Road, Bayswater.** Close to Tube and Metropolitan Railway

MISS BAXELL, 19, Richmond-rd., Westbourne-gr., W. Inexpensive day and evening gowns. Coats and skirts. Blouses Remodellings. Ladies' own materials made up at moderate prices.

MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS, Mora Puckle, 399, Oxford-st. (opposite "Times" Book Club). Embroidered dresses, coats, and djibbahs, evening dresses, tailor-made coats and skirts. Prices moderate. Entrance Gilbert-st.

POULTRY, PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

ARTHUR'S STORES.
114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Bakers.

DELICIOUS CREAM CHEESES.—Made from Jersey Cream. 8d. each, post free.—Mercia Dairy, Hollingbourne, Kent.

MISSES DAVIES AND JANES supply best quality table poultry and eggs. Reasonable prices. Carriage paid.—Reed End Farm, Royston, Herts.

THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,
180, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.
Supply TEA, CHOCOLATE, etc., at wholesale prices for BAZAARS AND SHOPS.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO (Collard), rosewood case, excellent condition £20 or first good offer.—Apply, Box 3,025, Common Cause Office.

HUCKABACK TOWELLING of Genuine Irish Linen, in bundles of remnants, sufficient to make six full-size BEDROOM TOWELS; price, 4s. 6d.; postage 5d. extra. Catalogue free! Write now!—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description. Parcel sent will be valued and value sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-st., Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SERGE, as we supply Headquarters of the Women's Suffrage Active Service League. Pure wool, shrunk, 52 inches, 2s. 6½d., absolutely guaranteed. Pattern free. Direct from Devon Serge Warehouse (Dept. c.), Teignmouth.

TO LET.

CHELSEA.—Comfortably furnished flat to let, 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms and kitchen. (Restaurant).—By letter to M. D., Box 3,000, Common Cause Office.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.—Furnished, in a most picturesque part of Dorset, close to the sea, Coast Guard cottages to let.—Apply to W. B. Northover & Sons, London House, Bridport.

SIDMOUTH, South Devon.—Six-roomed house to be let, furnished, for a month or longer; easy distance from sea, shops, station, and churches; small garden. 25s. weekly, without plate or linen.—Apply, Mrs. Agar, 4, Limepark-villas, Sidmouth.

TO LET, furnished, during part of April and May, cottage on hill 2 miles from Oxford. One large sittingroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, &c., garden; fine air and view; 2½ guineas weekly.—A.W.T., 26, Norham-gdns., Oxford.

TO LET, South Hampstead, furnished room; sunny, open outlook; near station and 'bus. Two sisters or friends. Full board for 2½ guineas. Use of sitting-room in evening, if desired.—S. R., Advertisement Office, 52, New Bond-st., W.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. 6d. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s. 6d.; private sitting-rooms, £1 1s.; electric light throughout; garage. Tel: 344 Western.

EASTER HOLIDAYS in Wensleydale, Bec's. Wa. r-falls, spring flowers. Sunny, dry. Recommended by members of Suffrage Societies. Board-residence from 25s.—Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thorelby, Aysgarth, S.O.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osnaburgh-st., Portland-rd. Station, W. Terms moderate.

LADY strongly recommends inexpensive, clean apartments; good attendance; fine views and air.—G., 10, The Endway, South Benfleet, Essex.

LADY living in East-End would be glad to have another lady interested in social work as boarder. Pleasant, quiet situation.—Box 3,016, Common Cause Office.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined. 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant, Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district, and to receive their organ *"The Common Cause."

I herewith enclose cheque / postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to "The Common Cause."*

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____
(in full.)

To the Secretary, _____ Society for Women's Suffrage,

Or the Secretary, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

* Please cross out if not required.

Printed by the National Press Agency Ltd., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, The Common Cause Publishing Co. Ltd., and Published at 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.